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**LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ
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STUDIES OF
GOLD-SULFUR CHEMISTRY

by

EVELYN MARIE KINSCH
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Submitted in partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

APRIL, 1985

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EVELYN MARIE KINSCH

ABSTRACT

The work in this thesis will be presented in two parts. The first part of this thesis deals with the interactions of gold(I) thiolates with serum albumin. The second portion of this thesis describes the synthesis and characterization of a gold-sulfur-molybdenum complex.

The first portion of this thesis examines the return of gold in biology and medicine for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Gold(I) thiolates have been used for chrysotherapy, but due to their adverse side effects, new gold(I) phosphine thiolates are being tested for use. However, the mechanisms of action of these drugs are as yet unknown.

The interaction of an analogue of Auranofin (triethylphosphinegold(I)chloride) with serum albumin were recorded by $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectroscopy for a series of gold complexes of PEt_3AuL and $[\text{PEt}_3\text{AuL}']^+\text{ClO}_4^-$ where L and L' are ligands containing biologically relevant donor atoms. This series of model compounds provides a ^{31}P nmr scale for the interaction of the PEt_3Au moiety with proteins. The reactions of albumin and SH blocked albumin with PEt_3AuCl were monitored by ^{31}P nmr spectroscopy.

Comparison of the observed chemical shifts with those of the model compounds revealed preferential binding of gold to sulfur occurs. Fluorescence studies of the gold-protein interactions suggest that a protein conformational change may occur on binding of gold. The implications of these studies on the mechanism of action of anti-arthritic gold drugs is discussed.

The second portion of this thesis describes the synthesis, characterization and single crystal X-ray diffraction study of a gold-sulfur molybdenum complex for the purpose of studying a gold-sulfur bond.

The characterization of this complex, by $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr and ^{13}C , ^1H analysis suggested the presence of a gold-sulfur-molybdenum bond. X-ray diffraction studies of this complex confirmed the proposed structure as being a trinuclear heterobimetallic complex. Although this complex is not directly related to the gold binding site observed in biological system, it does provide pertinent structural information about the nature of a gold-sulfur bond.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my most sincere thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Douglas Stephan for his direction and encouragement during the course of this work. My thanks also goes to Dr. B. Mutus for his invaluable assistance in the biochemical aspects of this thesis. Drs. J. P. Oliver and M. Rahman of Wayne State University are thanked for the use of their direct methods (MULTAN) programme. Dr. N. C. Payne at the University of Western Ontario is also acknowledged for the use of his empirical absorption correction programme and computer facilities.

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Other members of the department are also gratefully acknowledged for their help. Last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank Antoinette M. Cimarosti, Lucio Gelmini, Graham S. White, Paul Ch. Kierkus, Dave G. Dick and Teresa A. Wark for their friendship, and mostly for being there.

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Structure factors for

$\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$

65

To my father, and in loving memory of my mother.

For teaching me that
courage, patience and perseverance
makes anything possible.

x

This business is well ended.

Therefore, since brevity is the soul of wit...

...I will be brief.

Shakespeare,

(Polonius)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Gold, is one of the most beautiful element, and has been known to man for thousands of years. In its elemental form, it is a soft ductile and malleable yellow metal.¹ It is normally found in alluvial deposits and seawater.² This metal, considered to be inert, can readily be dissolved by halide or sulfide ions in the presence of oxidizing agents to generate gold (III) or gold (I) complexes.² Its beauty and elusive nature render gold a highly prized metal for decorum (i.e., jewellery) and for utilitarian value as legal monetary tender. ¹ In ancient times gold was "considered by the wise to be able to remove the corruptions of the human body to such a degree that it could prolong life through the ages."³. The earliest recorded use of gold as a panacea dates back to the time of the ancient Chinese; 2500 BC.^{3,4,10} It received much attention by well known physicians such as Marcus Varro and Pliny in the first century AD. Gold, physicians believed, assisted "wounded persons to ward off sorcerous curses, in ashen form to cure fistulas, discharges, putrid ulcers and sores, and boiled in honey as a liniment."³ Perhaps the most famous cure-all

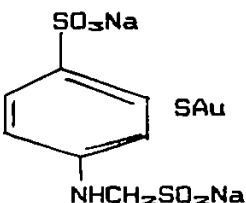
involving gold was available in the thirteenth century in the form of aurum potabile (gold dissolved in aqua regia and diluted with oil of rosemary or other essential oils) as a treatment for leprosy and other diseases.³ However, it was not until 1890 that a complex of gold cyanide (AuCN) was discovered by Robert Koch to be an effective tuberculostat at concentrations of of 1:100,000.^{4,4} Testing of this AuCN complex led him to the conclusion that it was much too toxic for human use. In order for these compounds to be of practical use, their toxicity had to be decreased.

Intensive synthetic efforts by Lande in the early 1920's, accomplished this goal. Gold (I) thiolates were introduced for the treatment of tuberculosis.⁷ (See Table 1.1) Patients treated with these gold (I) thiolates demonstrated good recovery rates from tuberculosis. He also noted that patients afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis as well as tuberculosis exhibited a remission of both diseases. It was on this basis that he incorrectly assumed a direct relationship between the tuberculosis bacilli and the cause for rheumatoid arthritis.⁸

Jacques Forestier and other physicians realized the potential for the use of gold drugs in the treatment of

TABLE 1.1

Gold (I) Thiolates
used in the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis

COMPOUND	TRADE NAME	STRUCTURE
Sodium Aurothiosulfate	Sanochrysin	$\text{Na}_3\text{Au}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2$
Sodium Aurothiomalate	Myochrysin	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Au-S-CH-CO}_2\text{Na} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na} \end{array}$
Sodium Aurothiopropanol	Allochrysin	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{SAu} \\ \\ \text{CHOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na} \end{array}$
Aurothioglucose	Solganal-B Oleosum	

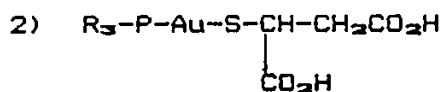
rheumatoid arthritis, and assisted in popularizing these treatments in the Gold Decade (1925-1935).^{4.10} During the late 1930's, interest in gold treatments waned with the increasing reports of the toxic side effects. These side effects such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, agranulocytosis, bone marrow depression and tissue necrosis in the kidney, (due to retention of gold)⁴ led the Empire Rheumatism Council in 1960 to perform controlled trials to determine to what extent the gold(I) thiolates could function effectively.^{4.10} These studies concluded that 65% of the patients treated with these gold(I) thiolates, experienced complete remission of rheumatoid arthritis and only 35% of the patients treated experienced these harmful side effects.^{4.9.11} Administration of these drugs is in the form of intramuscular (IM) injection. The dosage of 50 mg per week was stopped after 20 weeks to eliminate these side effects.⁴ Occasionally cessation of treatments caused a recurrence of the disease. As a result, a search was conducted for less toxic compounds which could be more efficiently controlled. This search led workers at Smith, Klein, French laboratories in Philadelphia in 1972 to test a variety of gold(I)phosphinethiolates for anti-inflammatory activity.⁴ (See Table 1.2) Comparative studies of gold(I) thiolates

TABLE 1.2

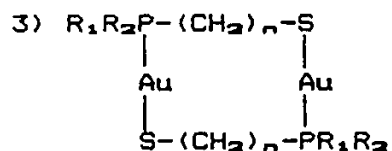
GOLD (I) PHOSPHINE THIOLATES



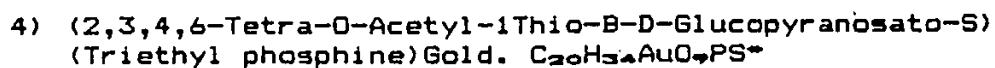
$R = Me, Et, i-Pr, n-Bu$
 Best results with $R = Et$



$R = \text{alkyl, alkoxyl, phenyl}$



(best results with $n=2, R_1, R_2 = C_1 \text{ to } C_2 \text{ alkyl}$)



See Figure 1.2

* This compound now undergoing clinical testing in the United Kingdom.

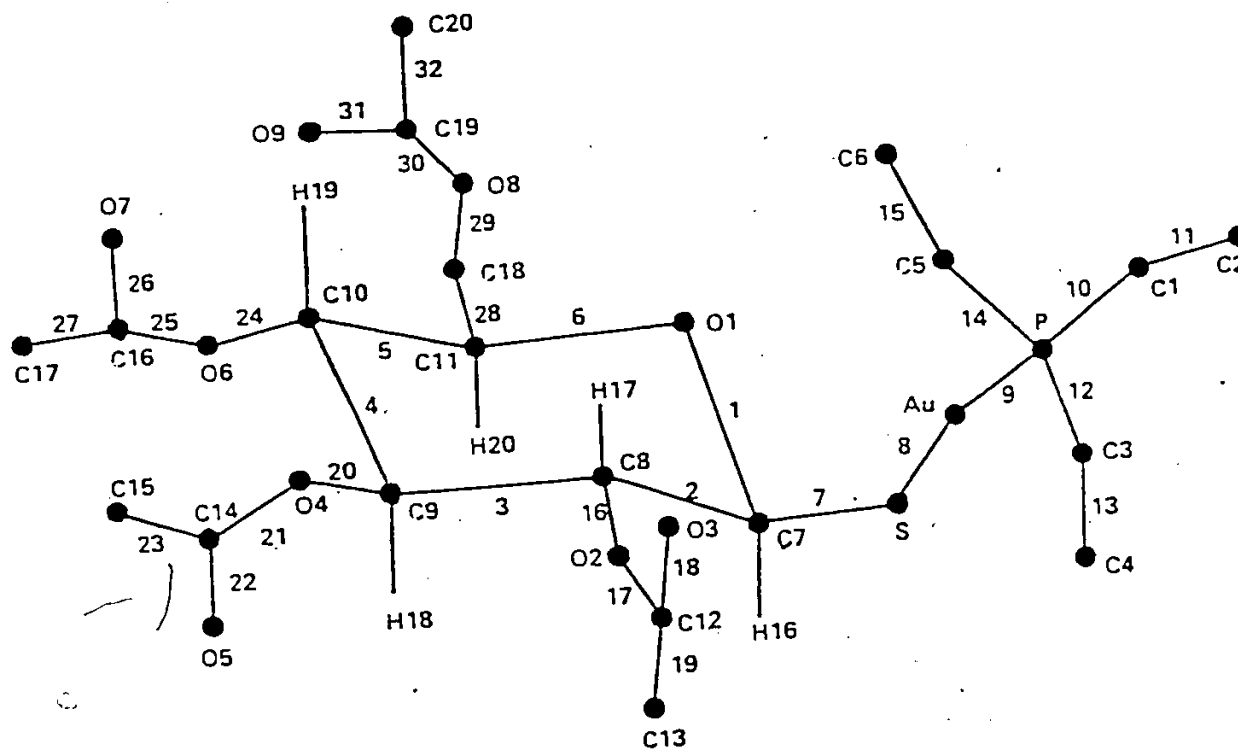
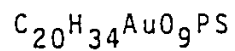


Fig. 1.2

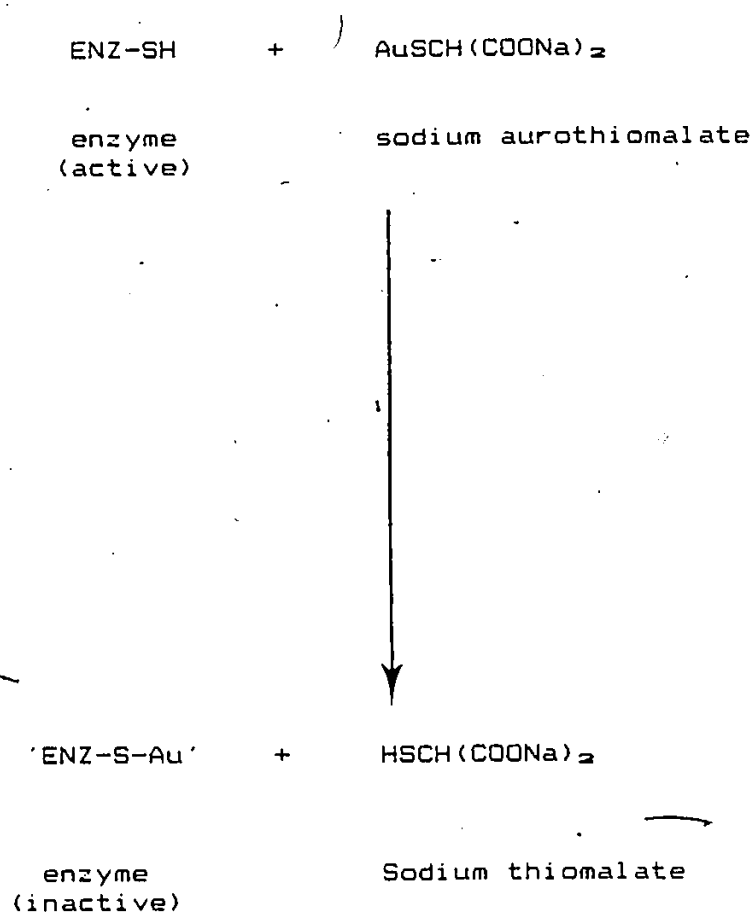
Crystal Structure of (2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-1-Thio-B-D glucopyranosato-S-(triethyl phosphine) gold.¹³



(i.e., Myochrysin) and gold(I) phosphine thiolates (i.e., Auranofin) for use as anti-inflammatory agents were conducted. These studies concluded that the effects on inflammatory rheumatoid arthritis were not significantly different for the two drugs.¹¹ The gold(I) thiolates were thought to interfere with the inflammatory process by blocking or inhibiting some enzymatic activity. Binding to the cysteine (SH) residue of the protein could occur by the exchange reaction in figure 1.1.¹¹ The exact enzyme system affected is unknown. A result of the exchange process occurs when the enzyme or protein is converted to the gold mercaptide, which presumably either blocks or inhibits its activity. In the case of gold(I)phosphinethiolates, it is suspected that the alkyl phosphine substituent increases the lipid solubility of the drug which allows it to cross the membrane and increase the serum gold level.¹² It has been suggested that up to 90% of the Auranofin is bound to the albumin.^{4,11,12} One might speculate that the albumin acts as a transport agent, carrying the gold to the site of action. However, the nature of the gold-protein interaction is unknown. In this work I have attempted to identify a possible mechanism of action of this drug with albumin. This was accomplished by, using a compound

Figure 1.1

Proposed Scheme for gold (I) thiolate-protein binding

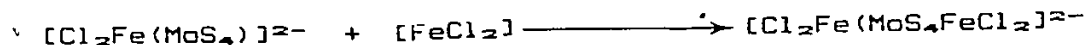


related to Auranofin.

Triethylphosphinegold(I)chloride was reacted with a variety of biologically relevant donor ligands and their ^{31}P nmr spectra recorded. By comparison of these spectra with the spectra of the triethylphosphinegold(I) moiety bound to albumin, a definite binding site of gold in albumin was determined. Fluorescence studies of the gold-protein complexes were used to examine the effect of gold binding to the SH residues.

The second part of this thesis shows the uses of tetrathiometalates as ligands in complex formation. The applications of thiometalates as ligands are well reviewed by A. Muller^{13,14}. These tetrathiometalate ligands play a dominant role in bioinorganic systems due to their relevance in the electron transfer process.¹⁴ MS_4^{2-} ligands are precursors for the synthesis of model compounds for the active site of a number of enzymes including Nitrogenase. The chalcogenmetalates can be prepared quite easily by the reaction of H_2S with an aqueous solution of the corresponding oxometalates.. These thiometalates are not very stable in solution and are distinguished by their high intensity absorption bands in the UV-vis region.

An examples of this type of bonding is given below.



MS_4^{2-} ligands are usually coordinated via a S to soft cations such as Cu^+ , Ag^+ , Au^+ and few are known due to their tendency to polymerize.¹⁰

In the second portion of this thesis, a gold-sulfur molybdenum complex was prepared and characterized employing MoS_4^{2-} . The reaction of tetrathiomolybdates with triethylphosphinegold(I)chloride was performed anaerobically. Single crystal X-ray diffraction studies confirmed the presence of a gold-sulfur-molybdenum bridge. This bridged complex demonstrates the possibility of metal-metal interactions which imply the possibility of unique reactivity patterns.

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CHAPTER II
A ^{31}P Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and
Fluorescence Study of an Anti-Arthritic
Gold Phosphine Drug with Albumin.
A Bioinorganic Approach

2.2 INTRODUCTION

Recent reviews of gold chemistry have focused on applications in biology and medicine. ^{19,20} Of particular interest has been the use of gold thiolates in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). ^{19,22,25} Side effects with these drugs can be severe, nonetheless, the ability of chrysotherapy (gold treatments) to cause remission of the disease results in these drugs being one of the standard prescriptions of modern medicine for severe cases of RA. The past decade has seen significant progress in reducing adverse side effects by the introduction of new gold-phosphine drugs. ^{22,24,27} These drugs are readily absorbed through the gut; thus they have the additional benefit of oral administration, in lieu of the painful intramuscular injections that are required with the gold-thiolate drugs.

The mechanism of action has been the subject of much speculation. Generally, many of the proposals deal with the alteration of enzyme function by gold complexation; however, the exact enzyme system or systems involved are unknown.²² Initial in vivo studies investigating gold distributions throughout the body following drug administration revealed that between 50-90% of the gold present is bound to the serum protein, albumin.

The interactions of gold-phosphine drugs and albumin were investigated employing a bioinorganic approach.²³ Firstly, $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectroscopy was used to examine an extensive series of model compounds designed to mimic the interactions of the PEt_3Au moiety with biologically relevant donor ligands. Secondly, $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr studies of the reactions of PEt_3AuCl with albumin were undertaken. This two phase approach provided a basis for conclusions regarding the nature of the gold binding to the protein. Effects of gold binding on protein conformation were investigated by fluorescence spectroscopy. The results of these studies are the subject of this thesis.

2.2 EXPERIMENTAL

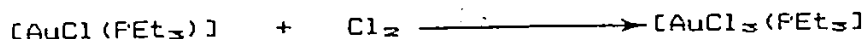
Preparations of all gold compounds were performed under an atmosphere of dry, O_2 free N_2 . $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ nmr spectra were recorded at $25^\circ C$ on a Bruker CXP-100 pulse nmr spectrometer operating at 36.4 MHz with broad band proton decoupling. The $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ nmr chemical shifts are reported relative to 85% H_3PO_4 . All fluorescence data were recorded on a locally assembled fluorometer consisting of an Oriole Xenon lamp, McPherson emission monochromator and a Heath exciting monochromator. All ligands were purchased from the Aldrich Chemical Co. or Sigma Chemicals. The compound, $HAuCl_4$ was obtained on loan from Johnson-Matthey Ltd. Human Serum Albumin (HSA) and Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) were purchased from Sigma Chemicals.

2.2.1 Preparation of Gold Compounds

i) Triethylphosphinegold(I)chloride was prepared from $HAuCl_4$ according to the literature methods of Mann, Wells and Purdie.²⁹ Et_3PAuCl was prepared by the addition of freshly distilled triethylphosphine (5g, 2 mol) in alcohol (20mL) to a well cooled, agitated mixture of chloroauric acid (20mL, 0.95 mol) and alcohol (20mL). The mixture was stirred for one hour and then it was diluted

with 50mL water. The white product was collected, washed with water and dried. The melting point was determined to be 78°C which corresponded exactly to the literature value.²⁹ $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectroscopy showed the compound to give a clean singlet at 31.7 ppm in CDCl_3 .

ii) $\text{Et}_3\text{PAuCl}_3$ can be isolated as an intermediate product in the reduction of tetrachloroauric acid by triethylphosphine. It can also be prepared by the method of F. G. Mann and D. Purdie as follows.³⁰ PEt_3AuCl is oxidized with Cl_2 in a solution of carbon tetrachloride as follows.



In this work, $\text{Et}_3\text{PAuCl}_3$ was isolated as an intermediate. C, H analysis, and melting point confirmed the compound to be of the same composition as the compound which was prepared by the aforementioned literature procedure.

iii) $(\text{Et}_3\text{PAu})_2\text{S}$ was prepared according to the literature methods of Kowala and Swan.³¹ A chloroform solution of triethylphosphinegold(I)chloride was shaken with aqueous sodium sulfide, thereby producing the yellow crystalline product.

iv) Preparation of Et_3PAuL

All compounds 2-18 were prepared using methods analogous to those published in the literature.^{32,34} In some cases NBu_4OH (1M in methanol) was used in lieu of NaOCH_3 as the base. A sample preparation is given below.

Et_3PAuCl (50mg., 0.143mmol.) was dissolved in methanol (10 mL). Separately $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SH}$ (15.7mg) was added to one equivalent of NaOCH_3 solution. The two solutions were combined and stirred for one hour. The solvent was removed, the residue was dissolved in CDCl_3 and the NaCl was removed by filtration through celite. The CDCl_3 contained pure $\text{Et}_3\text{PAuSC}_6\text{H}_5$ as shown by the clean sharp singlet in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectrum.

v) Preparation of $\text{Et}_3\text{PAuL}^+\text{ClO}_4^-$

All compounds 19-28 were prepared using routes analogous to literature methods.³⁵ A sample preparation is given. Et_3PAuCl (50mg, 0.143mmol) was dissolved in methanol (10mL). To this solution AgClO_4 (29.4mg) was added. After stirring for 5 minutes, the flocculent precipitate of AgCl was removed by filtration through celite. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ (13.3 mg, 0.143 mmol) was added to the filtrate. The solvent was removed and replaced with

CDCl_3 . $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectral data showed a clean singlet indicative of pure $\text{Et}_3\text{PAu}(\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5)^+\text{ClO}_4^-$.

2.2.2 i) Preparation of Albumin, HSA and BSA

0.100 g of the protein was dissolved in deionized, distilled water. Mercaptoethanol ($\text{HSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, (14.25M, 70 μL) was added and stirred for 1/2 hour. The solution was dialyzed against 4L of deoxygenated 50mM Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (TRIS) buffer (pH = 8.5). the protein was lyophilized and stored under N_2 at 0°C .

ii) Preparation of blocked albumin, HSA and BSA.

The protein was reduced as above. Iodoacetamide (100 mol excess) was added. The pH was raised to 8.5 and the solution was stirred for 1 hour. The solution was dialyzed against 8L of cold water, lyophilized and stored under N_2 at 0°C . See Figure 2.1.

2.2.3 Reactions of HSA, BSA, with Et_3PAuCl

The protein, (67 mg/mL solution, 50 μL was diluted with of D_2O (1.0 mL). To this solution, Et_3PAuCl (50 μL of 0.48M) in methanol was added. These solutions, were observed to be cloudy; and were centrifuged. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr data and fluorescence data were recorded for the

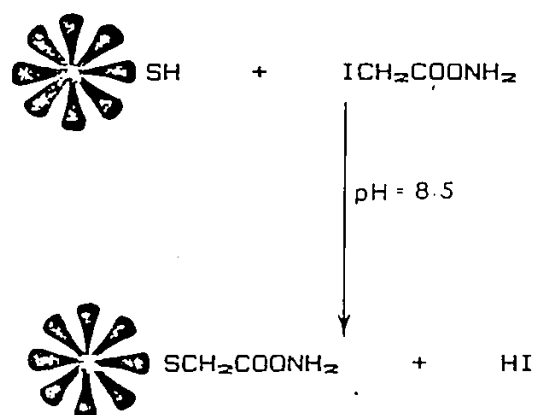


Figure 2.1

Preparation of blocked Serum Albumin

resulting solutions. Precise protein concentrations in the supernatants were determined to be 2.92 mg/mL, using the Bio-Rad Coomassie Blue Microprotein assay as developed by M. Bradford.³⁴

2.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.3.1 Model Compounds:

These linear gold (I) complexes of formulae PEt_3AuL and $[\text{PEt}_3\text{AuL}]^+\text{ClO}_4^-$, were prepared according to the following equations. The former neutral complexes, where L is either thiolate, phenolate and carboxylate were prepared by the simple nucleophilic displacement of chloride from PEt_3AuCl ^{32,33} to generate a neutral complex. (See Eqn. 1, Fig 2.2a)

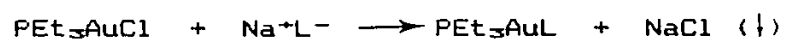
Both phenolate and carboxylate were used to mimic two different types of oxygen binding sites in biological systems. The latter linear gold (I) complexes were prepared by removal of the chloride by AgClO_4 followed by the addition of a neutral group V or VI donor molecule to generate the perchlorate salt. (See Eqn. 2, Fig 2.2b)

All of the gold compounds were characterized by $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectra in chloroform. The purity of the complexes was indicated by the presence of only clean, sharp singlets in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectra. Observed chemical shifts relative to 85% H_3PO_4 are summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 ^{31}P nmr data for gold compounds

(i) Complexes of the form $\text{P}(\text{Et}_3\text{Au})\text{L}$		δ (ppm) ^a	δ (ppm) ^a
L	L		
1. Cl^-	10. $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{S}^-$	31.7	35.4 ^b
2. PhO^-	11. $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{S}^-$	27.2	37.9
3. CH_3CO_2^-	12. $\text{Na}^+\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{S}^-$	26.9	38.2
4. $\text{CH}_3\text{O}_2\text{C}(\text{NHCOCH}_3)\text{CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}^-$	13. $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{S}^-$	27.4 ^b	37.8
5. $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}_2^-$	14. $\text{NBu}_4^+\text{O}_2\text{CCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}^-$	27.6	37.8 ^b
6. PhS^-	15. $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{OS}^-$	37.1	36.0 ^b
7. Bus^-	16. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_5\text{S}^-$	37.6	37.5 ^b
8. $\text{S}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{S}^-$	17. $\text{NBu}_4^+\text{O}_2\text{CCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2^-\text{NBu}_4^+)\text{S}^-$	36.1	36.2 ^b
9. $\text{O}-\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{S}^-$	18. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCS}_2^-$	37.3	34.1
(ii) Complexes of the form $\text{P}(\text{Et}_3\text{Au})_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4^-$			
19. EtNH_2	22. $\text{CH}_3\text{O}_2\text{CCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}_2$	30.6	29.9 ^b
20. PhNH_2	23. $\text{CH}_3\text{O}_2\text{CCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_3$	31.2	24.3 ^b
21. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$	24. Bu_2S	30.0 ^b	24.7
	25. none		27.7 ^b
(iii) Others			
26. $\text{P}(\text{Et}_3\text{Au})_3$	27. $(\text{P}(\text{Et}_3\text{Au})_2)\text{S}$	54.5	33.0

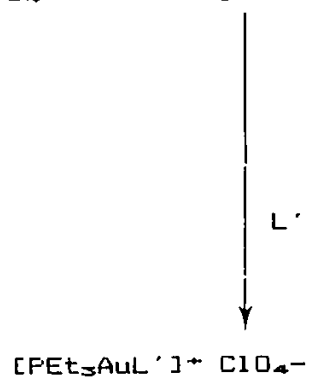
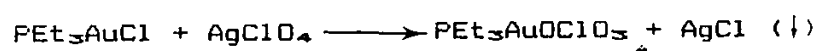
^aSpectra were recorded in CDCl_3 at 25°C ^bLigands were prepared as follows: 4, *N*-acetyl tyrosine ethyl ester plus NaOCH_3 ; 10, cysteine ethylester plus NaOCH_3 ; 14, penicillamine plus 2 NBu_4OH ; 15, thioflucose tetraacetate plus NaOCH_3 ; 16 thioflucose plus NaOCH_3 ; 17, thiosuccinic acid plus 3 NBu_4OH ; 21, imidazole; 22, histidine methyl ester; 23, methionine methyl ester; 25, no ligand was added.



L = thiolate, phenolate, carboxylate

Figure 2a.

Preparation of PEt_3AuL complexes.



L' = amine, imidazole, thioether

Fig.2b

Preparation of $[\text{PEt}_3\text{AuL}']^+ \text{ClO}_4^-$ complexes.

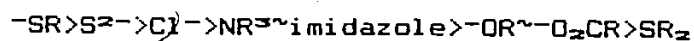
TABLE 2.2

Solvent Dependence of ^{31}P Nmr Data for PEt_3AuCl

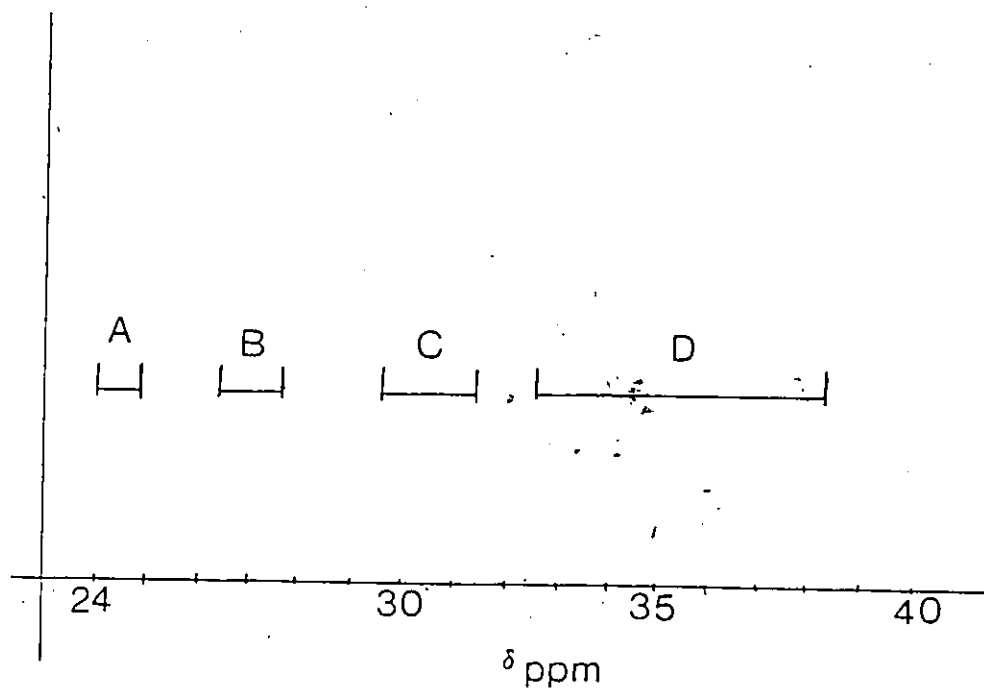
SOLVENT	(ppm)
CDCl_3	31.7
$(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$	32.7
CD_3OH	33.1
CD_3CN	33.2
$(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$	33.7

The ligands employed in the preparation of these compounds were selected so as to mimic possible ligation sites of the 'P_{Et}₃Au' moiety to biomolecules. Thus only the various forms of N, S, and O donor molecules have been utilized. Figure 2.3 shows a graphic representation of the position in the ³¹P nmr spectra of the various biologically relevant ligands bound to the 'P_{Et}₃Au' moiety. One can clearly see that the thioethers are in the region of 24-25 ppm, the oxygen donor ligands (carboxylate and phenolate) are in the region of 26-28 ppm, the nitrogen donors (amines and imidazoles) are in the region of 29.9-31.9 ppm and the thiolates are in the region of 32-38 ppm.

These chemical shifts on complexation result from the removal of electron density from the P atom upon coordination to the metal. Such effects have been described for other metal-phosphine complexes.^{34,39} The ³¹P nmr chemical shifts of the compounds reported herein are dependent upon the nature of the ligand trans to the P_{Et}₃.³⁸ The following order is observed:



This ordering reflects the trans influence of the ligands. Thiolates and sulfide are stronger σ donors than



- A thioethers
- B carboxylates
- C amines, imidazoles
- D thiolates

Figure 2.3

^{31}P nmr scale of biologically relevant ligands)

amines, alkoxides or carboxylates. They are also better π acceptors, facilitating electron density removal from the P atom and thus the observed downfield shift. Presumably the weak donor ability of thioethers prohibits significant metal-ligand π overlap. Thus the chemical shift of the P atom in these complexes appears at high field. The variation of the ^{31}P nmr chemical shift as a function of the solvent is reported for PEt_3AuCl (Table 2.2). Generally, a monotonic relationship is observed between solvent dipole moment and ^{31}P nmr chemical shift. However, the relationship is certainly not linear. The range of variation for the solvents reported herein is 2 ppm. It appears that solvation by polar solvents provides an interaction with the gold complex that results in a deshielding of the P atom. Thus to some extent the chemical shift reflects the polarity of the environment of the 'PEt₃' moiety.

2.3.2 PROTEIN STUDIES

Albumin (HSA or BSA) is treated with mercaptoethanol for a short period of time. This ensures reduction of the one exterior sulfhydryl residue leaving the internal disulfides intact. The reaction of PEt_3AuCl with the albumin was monitored by ^{31}P nmr. The spectra were

obtained after treatment of an aqueous solution of the protein with a methanolic solution of PEt_3AuCl . The spectra showed a sharp signal at 34.2 and 34.9 ppm for HSA and BSA respectively. (See table 2.3, fig 2.4) A weaker broader peak was observed at about 33 ppm. The samples were centrifuged to remove precipitated gold complex. The supernatants gave identical spectra to those described above. The chemical shifts of the singlets were indicative of gold-sulfur binding, based on the comparison to the model compounds. This result is supported by preliminary Mossbauer data mentioned briefly by Brown and Smith.¹⁵ The absence of additional intense resonances implies a considerable specificity of gold for binding to this exterior sulfur residue.

The model compounds exhibited a relationship between solvent polarity and chemical shift. Based on extrapolations to water, the chemical shift observed for the ' PEt_3Au ' bound to the protein was upfield of expected values. This upfield shift possibly reflects an environment of lower polarity than the bulk solvent. Thus the sulfhydryl group to which the gold binds is located in a hydrophobic region of the protein.

The SH site of albumin can be blocked by the reaction

TABLE 2.3

protein- PEt_3AuCl Ions: ^{31}P nmr Data*

Protein		(ppm)
Albumin (HSA)	34.2 (s)	33 (weak, broad)
Albumin (BSA)	34.9 (s)	33 (weak, broad)
SH-blocked (HSA)	33 (broad)	31 (broad)
SH-blocked (BSA)	33 (broad)	31 (broad)

*Spectra recorded in D_2O at $T=25^\circ\text{C}$.

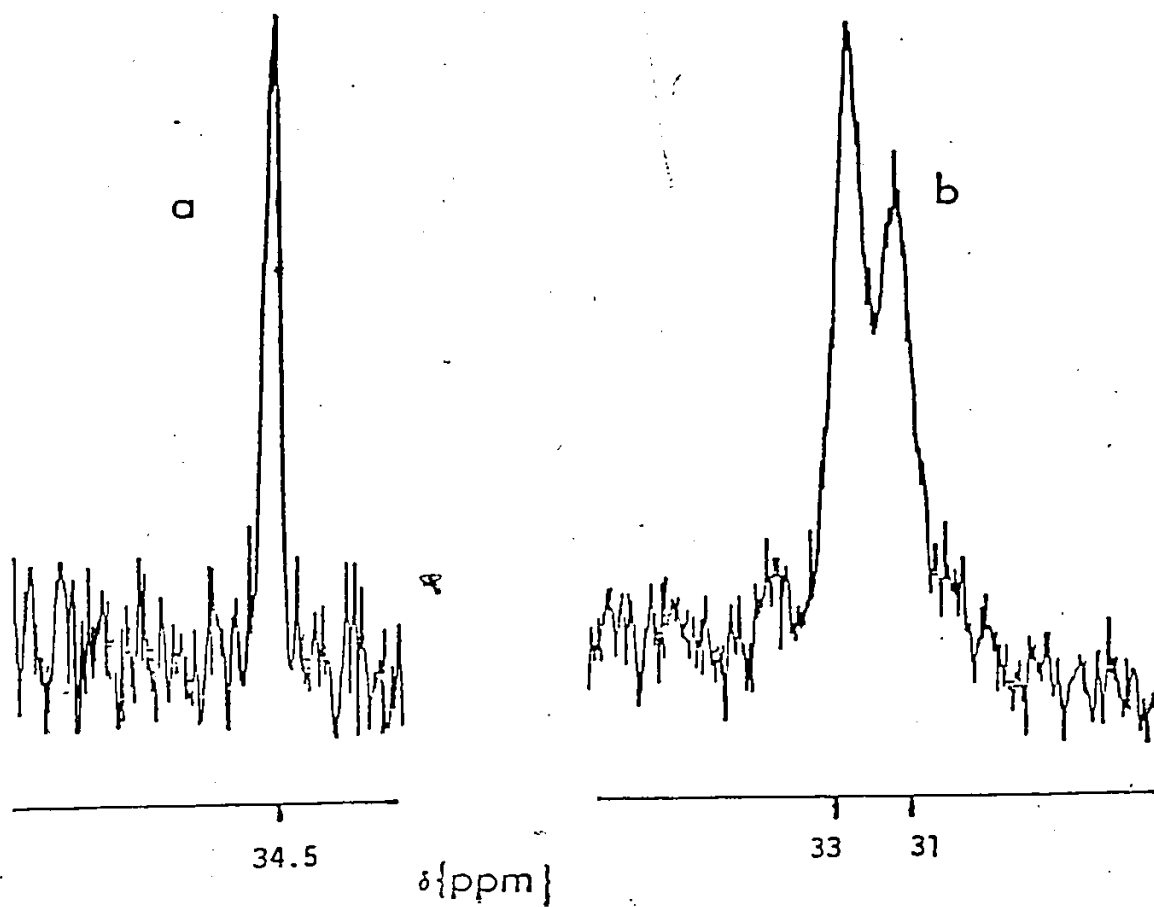


Figure Legend

Figure 2.4 ^1H decoupled ^{31}P nmr spectra of

(a) Mercaptalbumin (HSA) after reaction with PEt_3AuCl .

(b) Blocked mercaptalbumin. (HSA), after reaction with PEt_3AuCl

of the albumin with iodoacetamide.⁴⁰ Reaction of PEt_3AuCl with blocked proteins was performed in an analogous manner to that described for albumin. Two broad resonances at 33 and 31ppm upfield of the reference were observed in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectra of the reaction mixtures. These signals indicated clearly the presence of non-specific binding to the protein by PEt_3AuCl . This was also observed to a much lesser extent in the spectra of gold-albumin mixtures. These $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr experiments clearly demonstrate the affinity and specificity of the gold-phosphine complex for the sulfhydryl group in albumin.

Fluorescence properties have been studied to examine biomolecule interactions in a large number of protein systems.^{40,41} The fluorescence spectra of albumin were recorded alone and following reaction with PEt_3PAuCl to study the effect of gold binding to the SH residue. Spectra were recorded using an excitation wavelength of 280 nm. No shift in the emission maximum was observed on addition of PEt_3AuCl to the albumin, however, a 12% decrease in signal intensity was seen. (Fig. 2.5). Such a change in intensity could be interpreted as heavy metal quenching of the fluorescence process.^{41,42} However, this seems unlikely as the fluorescence of albumin arises from

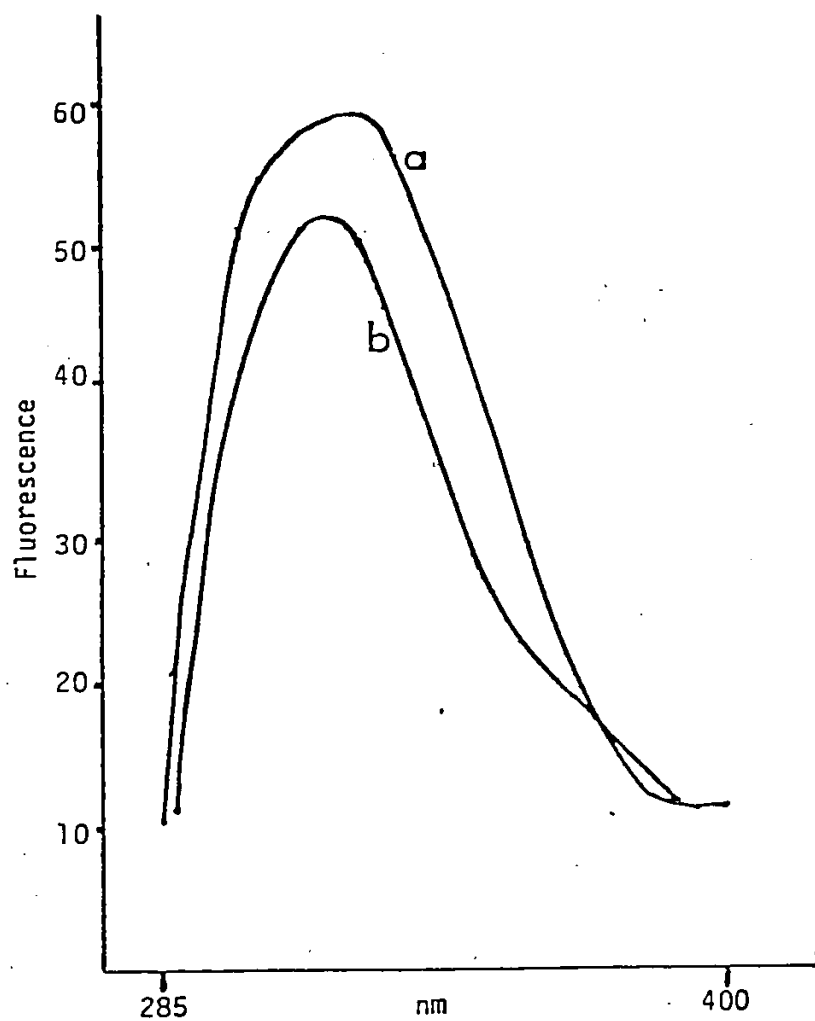


Figure 2.5 Fluorescence spectra of (a) mercaptalbumin
(b) mercaptalbumin after reaction with PEt_3AuCl . Protein concentrations in both cases are 2.92 mg/ml.

the tryptophan residue which is a considerable distance from cystein 34, the gold binding site.⁴³ An alternative interpretation is that gold binding causes a protein conformational change that results in the observed decrease in fluorescence. The degree and nature of such changes are unknown.

In light of these results it is tempting to speculate that the binding of gold to a sulfhydryl residue and an associated protein conformational change are two events leading to drug action. The specific protein system or subsequent steps in such a mechanism are yet to be determined.

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CHAPTER III

Synthesis and Crystal and Molecular Structure of



A Linear Trinuclear Heterobimetallic Species

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Recent reviews of metal sulfide species have recognized them to be important as industrial catalysts, and dehydrosulfurization catalysts.^{31,33} In addition a variety of these metal sulfur compounds containing biologically relevant metals have been synthesized and characterized in attempts to model specific enzyme sites, such as ferredoxins.^{34,35} Frequently, tetrathiometalates are employed in the synthetic routes to these species. We have shown in chapter 2 that gold-protein interactions involve gold-sulfur bonding. In attempts to characterize this interaction, a bisgold-tetrathiometalate species has been prepared.^{44,45,49,52} The preparation, spectroscopic characterization and single crystal X-ray diffraction studies of the linear trinuclear heterobimetallic species $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$ are the subject of this chapter. Although

this species is not a suitable model for gold-albumin binding, the study of this species does provide related structural information.

3.2 Experimental Section

The preparations were done under an atmosphere of dry, oxygen free N_2 . Solvents used were reagent grade, distilled from the appropriate drying agents under N_2 , and degassed by the freeze-thaw method at least three times prior to use. ^{31}P nmr spectra were recorded on a Bruker CXP 100 spectrometer operating at 36.4 MHz with broad-band decoupling. The ^{31}P chemical shifts are reported relative to 85% H_3PO_4 . UV-vis data were recorded employing a Shimadzu 240 spectrometer. Combustion analyses were performed by Guelph Chemical Laboratories, Guelph, Ontario. PEt_3 was purchased from the Strem Chemical Co. Et_3PAuCl was prepared by literature methods employing $HAuCl_4$ received on loan from Johnson-Matthey Ltd.²³

3.2.1 Preparation of $(NEt_4)_2MoS_4$ (2)

$(NH_4)_2MoS_4$ (1) was prepared by literature methods²⁷ as follows. Sodium molybdic acid was dissolved in a solution of 30mL of NH_4OH and 10mL of water. Hydrogen sulfide was bubbled rapidly into this solution at room

temperature to saturation. The temperature was raised to 60°C while continuing to bubble in hydrogen sulfide. After 30 minutes, the solution was cooled to 0°C and filtered. The product was washed with isopropanol and ethanol.

Compound (1) was dissolved in a 10% aqueous solution of Et₄NOH. This solution was placed under vacuum for 2 hours to remove the NH₃. The lost water was replaced and the solution filtered into 400mL of isopropanol. The resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration, washed with isopropanol and diethylether and recrystallized from acetonitrile / diethylether. After drying in vacuo the yield was 68% (based on starting amount of Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O)

3.2.2 Preparation of MoS₄(AuPEt₃)₂, henceforth known as compound (3). See Figure 3.1

Compound 1 (69mg (0.143mmol)) was dissolved in 10mL of ethanol. This solution was added to an ethanolic solution of PEt₃AuCl (100mg, (0.286mmol)). A red crystalline precipitate formed immediately. This product was isolated by filtration and recrystallized from acetonitrile/diethylether to yield 60mg (48%) of compound (3). mp. 133°C (d). Anal. Calcd for C=16.88; H=3.54. Found: C=17.22; H=3.67. ³¹P {¹H} nmr (CH₃CN): , 41.9 ppm

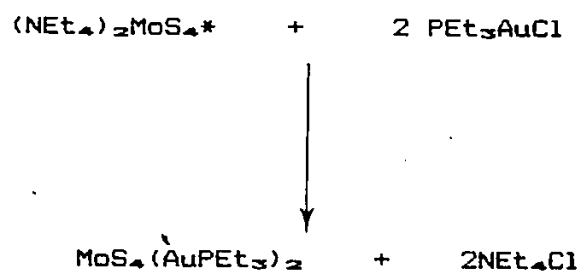


Figure 3.1

➤ Preparation of Complex (3).

* NB. This complex was prepared as outlined in Coord. Chem. Rev., 10, 79, 1973. by E. Dieman and A. Muller.

(s). Uv-vis (CH_3CN): : 490nm ($\epsilon = 3590 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$), 430nm ($\epsilon = 1540 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$, 375nm ($\epsilon = 2050 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$, 345nm ($\epsilon = 5120 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$. See Fig. 3.2

3.3 X-ray data Collection and Reduction

Wine-red crystals of (3) were obtained by vapor diffusion of diethylether into a CH_3CN solution of (3). Diffraction experiments were performed on a four-circle Syntex P2₁ diffractometer with a graphite-monochromatized MoK radiation. The initial orientation matrix was obtained from 15 machine-centered reflections selected from a rotation photograph. These data were used to determine the crystal system. Partial rotation photographs around each axis were consistent with a monoclinic crystal system. Ultimately, 31 high-angle reflections ($15 < 2\theta < 35^\circ$) were used to obtain the final lattice parameters and the orientation matrix. Machine parameters, crystal data, and data collection parameters are summarized in Table 3.1. The observed extinctions were consistent with the space group $P2_1/C, \pm h, \pm k, +l$ data were collected in one shell ($4.5 < 2\theta < 45.0^\circ$). Three standard reflections were recorded every 197 reflections; their intensities show no statistically significant change over the duration of data collection. The data were proceeded

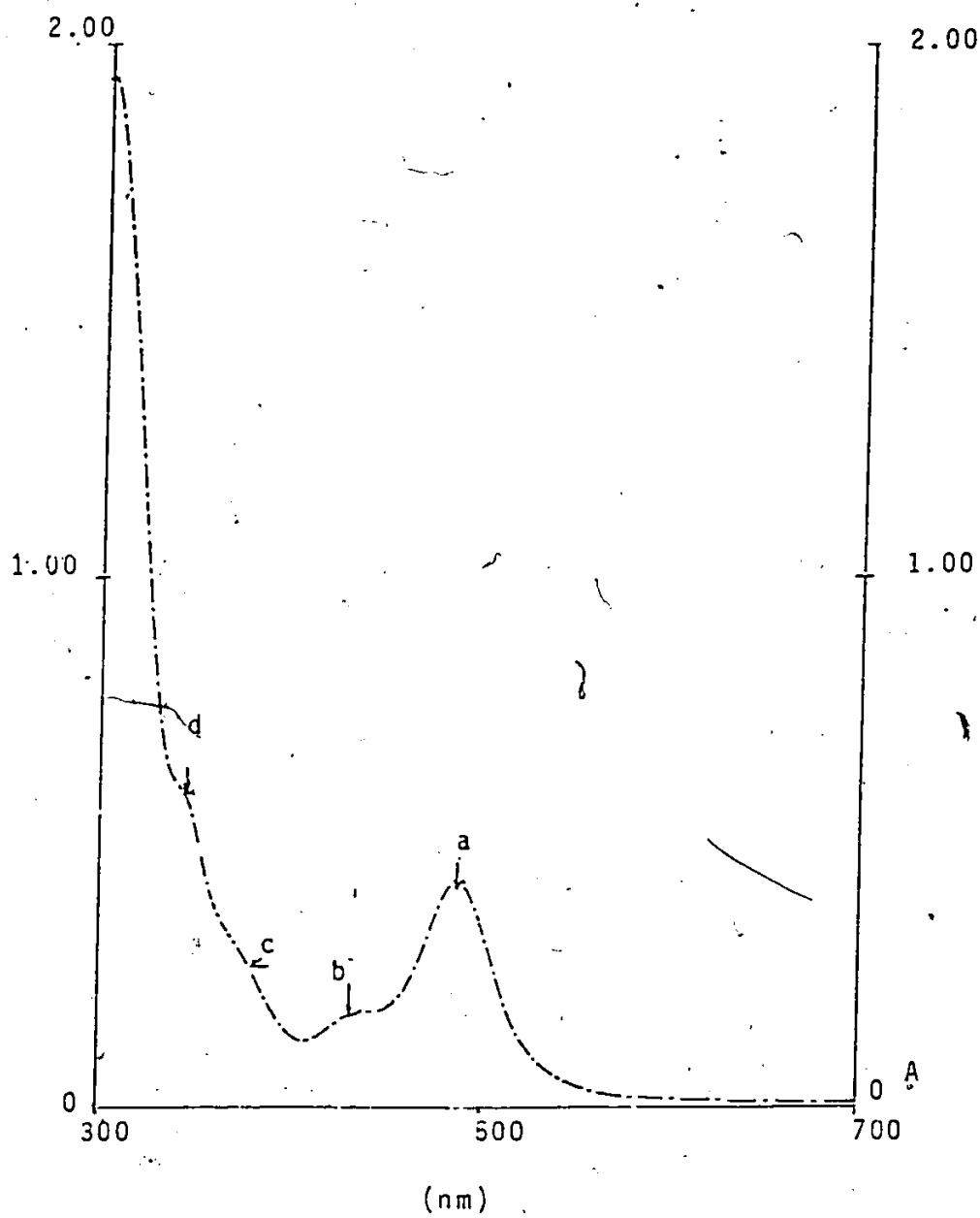


Fig. 3.2

uv-visible spectra of $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$

by using the SHELEX-76 programme package on the computing facilities at the University of Windsor. A total of 2760 reflections with $(F_o < 3\sigma < F_o^2)$ were used in the refinement.

3.3.1 Structure Solution and Refinement

Non-hydrogen atomic scattering factors were taken from the tabulation of Cromer and Waber.^{57,40} The two Au atom positions were determined by a direct methods technique using the program MULTAN. The remaining non-hydrogen atoms were located from successive difference Fourier map calculations. Full-matrix least-squares refinement, in which all non-hydrogen atoms were assigned isotropic temperature factors gave $R = 21.83\%$. Hydrogen atom contributions for the ethyl hydrogens were included. C-H bond lengths of 0.95 \AA were assumed, and hydrogen atom temperature factors were fixed at 1.10 times the isotropic temperature factor of the bonded carbon atom. An empirical absorption correction was applied. In the final cycles of full matrix refinement the Au, Mo, S, P and methylene carbon atoms were assigned anisotropic temperature factors, the methyl groups were refined as rigid rotors with isotropic thermal parameters, and all hydrogen atom contributions were included but not refined. This gave $R = 4.88\%$ and $R_w = 5.25\%$. The maximum

Table 3.1 Summary of Crystal Data, Intensity Collection and Structure Solution

formula	MoS ₄ (AuPEt ₃) ₂
cryst color, form	wine red, blocks
a, Å	18.370 (3)
b, Å	7.928 (1)
c, Å	18.733 (4)
β , deg	120.87 (1)
cryst syst	monoclinic
space group	P2 ₁ /c
V, Å ³	2341.7 (6)
d calcd, gcm ⁻³	2.42
Z	4
cryst dimens, mm	0.31 x 0.12 x 0.25
abs. coeff (μ), cm ⁻¹	129.72
radiation (λ , Å)	Mo K α (0.71069) (graphite monochromator)
temp, °C	24
scan speed, deg/min	2.0-5.0° (0/20 scan)
scan range, deg	2.0° below K α , 1.0° above K α
bkgd/scan time ratio	0.5
data collectd	, 20 of 4.5-50.0° ($\pm h, \pm k, +l$)
total no. of data collectd	6230
no. of unique data ($R_{\sigma} = 3 R_{\sigma}$)	2760
no. of variables	189
R, %	4.88
Rw, %	5.25

Δ/σ on any of the parameters excluding those associated with the methyl groups in the final cycles was 0.051. The shift on the parameters of the methyl groups was larger reflecting the disordered nature of these CH_3 moieties. Since no information regarding the partial occupancy positions of the methyl hydrogen atoms could be derived from difference map calculations no attempt was made to model their disorder. The final difference Fourier map calculation showed no peaks of chemical significance; the largest peak was 1.0 electrons and was associated with the Au1-S1 moiety. The following data are tabulated: positional parameters (Table 3.2); interatomic distances and angles (Table 3.3). Temperature factors (Table S-I), Hydrogen atom parameters (Table S-II) angles and distances associated with the PEt_3 groups. (Table S-III) and values of $10 |F_o|$ and $10 |F_c|$ (Table S-IV) have been placed in Appendix A.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reaction of Et_3PAuCl and $(\text{NEt}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4$ was performed in ethanol according to Figure 3.1. Upon reaction, a microcrystalline orange-red precipitate was formed immediately. This product was recrystallized from

Table 3.2 Positional Parameters *

atom	x	y	z
Au1	1673(1)	3080(1)	5804(1)
Au2	3200(1)	4509(1)	3918(1)
Mo	2477(1)	3681(2)	4887(1)
S1	1229(3)	2418(6)	4379(2)
S2	3050(3)	4273(6)	6233(3)
S3	3322(3)	1986(6)	4702(3)
S4	2278(3)	6110(6)	4226(3)
P1	948(3)	2784(5)	6481(2)
P2	3830(3)	5196(6)	3178(3)
C1	1389(12)	4081(23)	7419(9)
C2	1376(13)	5986(26)	7235(13)
C3	916(11)	645(22)	6836(10)
C4	395(11)	412(22)	7224(10)
C5	-163(9)	5446(22)	5823(9)
C6	-670(12)	2274(22)	5062(12)
C7	4575(13)	3497(32)	3228(14)
C8	5181(15)	2905(33)	4112(14)
C9	4448(14)	7150(33)	3533(14)
C10	4006(20)	8656(36)	3563(19)
C11	3086(11)	5517(24)	2078(11)
C12	3466(15)	5878(30)	1532(14)

* Parameters given $\times 10^4$

Table 3.3 Selected Bond Distances and Angles *

Mo-S1	2.258(4)	Mo-S2	2.182(4)
Mo-S3	2.234(4)	Mo-S4	2.205(5)
Au1-S1	2.362(4)	Au1-S2	2.466(5)
Au2-S3	2.409(5)	Au2-S4	2.432(4)
Au1-P1	2.277(4)	Au2-P2	2.275(4)
Au1-Mo	2.815(1)	Au2-Mo	2.814(1)
S1-Mo-S2	111.5(2)	S1-Mo-S3	109.5(2)
S1-Mo-S4	108.3(2)	S2-Mo-S3	109.1(2)
S2-Mo-S4	106.4(2)	S3-Mo-S4	112.0(2)
S1-Au1-S2	99.0(1)	S3-Au2-S4	99.0(1)
S1-Au1-P1	127.8(1)	S2-Au1-P1	133.1(1)
S3-Au2-P2	129.6(2)	S4-Au2-P2	131.4(2)
Au1-S1-Mo	75.0(1)	Au1-S2-Mo	74.3(1)
Au2-S3-Mo	74.5(1)	Au2-S2-Mo	74.5(1)

* Bond lengths in Å, angles in degrees.

acetonitrile/diethylether and yielded wine red crystals; which were suitable for X-ray analysis. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr spectroscopy of this material, showed a singlet at 41.9 ppm. Comparison of this chemical shift with Table 2.1 in Chapter II, suggests that gold sulfur binding occurs. The singlet is consistent with equivalent uncoupled phosphorus atoms.

UV-visible data of compound (3) showed absorptions at 490, 430, 375, 345 nm. See Figure 3.2. These spectral features are reminiscent of the spectrum of $(\text{NCH}_3)_2[\text{NCCu}(\text{MoS}_4)]$.⁵² (See Fig. 3.3) In trimetallic complexes, with tetrahedral coordination of the central atom, the coordination geometry gives rise to considerable disturbances of the electronic spectra. The bridging MoS_4 moiety results in a decrease in intensity of the bands at 490nm and 275nm, while the band at 345nm is practically unaltered. This type of pattern is also exhibited by the spectra of $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$ which would tend to suggest the presence of a bridging tetrahedral MoS_4 moiety.

C,H analysis confirmed the formulation of the product to be $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$. Formation of compound 3 takes place regardless of the Au:Mo ratio. Spectroscopic experiments where the Au:Mo ratio was varied between 2:1 and 1:1

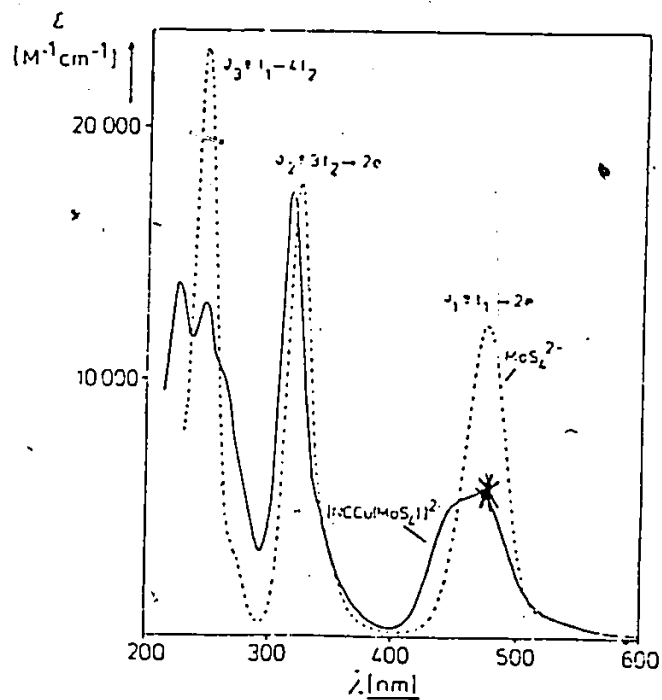


Figure 3.3

Electronic spectra of $(\text{NMe}_4)_2[\text{NCCu}(\text{MoS}_4)]$
and $(\text{NMe}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4$ in acetonitrile.

demonstrated there was no other isolated species. This result is consistent with the known affinity of gold for sulfur ligands ⁴¹ as well as the propensity of the MoS_4^{2-} to act as a tetradentate bridging unit.

Single crystals of compound (3) were obtained by vapor diffusion of diethyl ether into an acetonitrile solution of complex (3). X-ray crystallographic data revealed that the crystals are made of unit cells each containing 4 discrete molecules. The closest non-bonded contact between molecules was 2.852 Å (H11 B-Au1). Selected interatomic distances and angles are tabulated in Table 3.2. An ORTEP drawing of the molecule is shown in Figure 3.4. The MoS_4^{2-} acts as a doubly bridging ligand and the M' atoms each have one PEt_3 ligand. In this case the coordination number of gold is three. This results in one atom exhibiting a pseudo tetrahedral environment while the other exhibits a pseudotrigonal environment. Complex (3) has 4 S atoms about the Mo atom with average Mo-S bond distances of 2.220(9) Å. There are 2 chemically equivalent Au atoms and 2 bridging sulfur atoms and a phosphorus atom of the PEt_3 moiety. The P-Au-Mo-Au-P fragment is observed to be essentially linear. The Au-S and Au-P bond lengths are similar to those which are observed in other complexes.

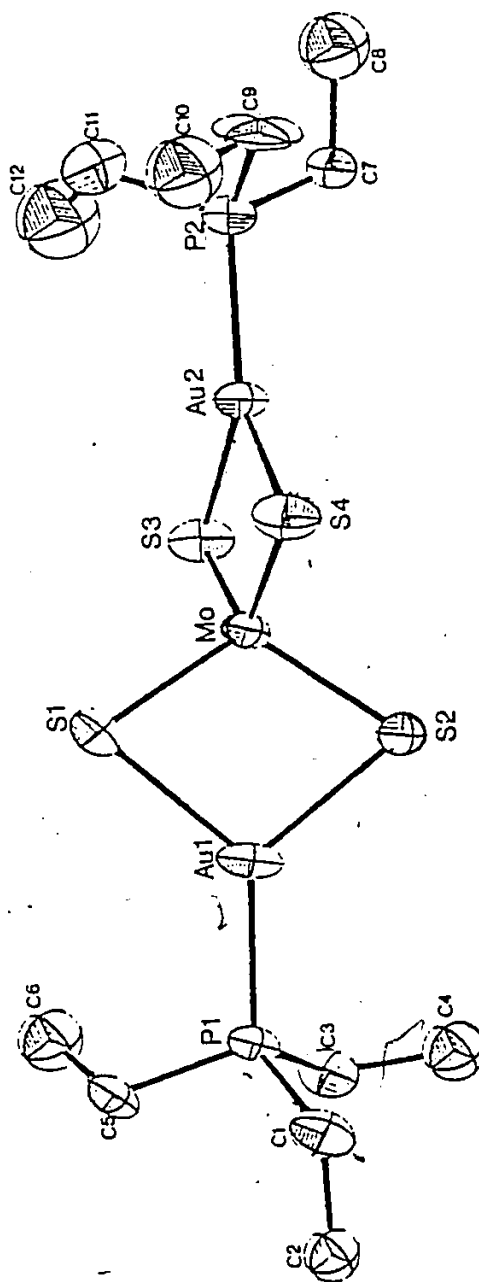
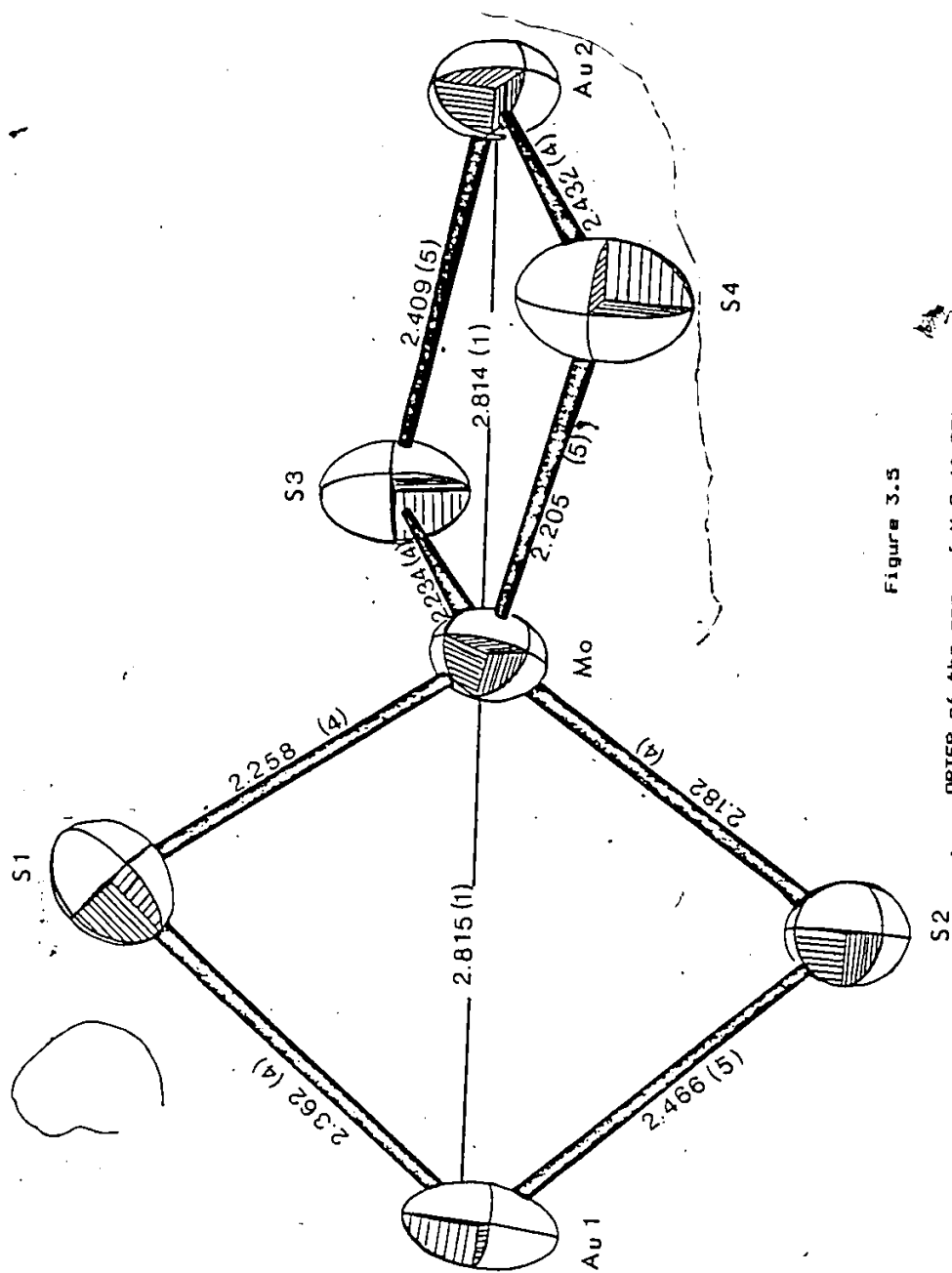


Figure 3.4 ORTEP Drawing of the molecule, $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$
50% thermal ellipsoids are shown. Hydrogen atoms are omitted
for clarity.

The structure of $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$ consist of a tetrahedral MoS_4 core with two chemically equivalent PEt_3Au moieties. The average gold-sulfur bond length is 2.418 (5) Å and the average gold-phosphorus bond length is 2.277 Å. The Au-Mo bond distance is 2.85 Å which is 0.04 Å longer than the sum of the atomic radii for Au-Mo. This would suggest a metal-metal interaction. (See Fig. 3.5)

A tungsten analogue of complex (3) is $[\text{P}(\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_3\text{Au})_2\text{WS}_4]$.^{48b} (See Fig. 3.6) This complex consists of a WS_4 core. It has S-W-S angles ranging from 108.54 to 111.55° with an average tungsten-sulfur bond length of 2.22 Å. The average gold-sulfur bond length is 2.424 Å and the average gold-phosphorus bond length is 2.27 Å. The Au-W distance is 2.84 Å. The sum of the atomic radii is 0.06 Å longer than the 2.84 Å Au-W distance.

The gold-tungsten and the gold-molybdenum complexes exhibit similar gold-phosphorus bond lengths. There appears to be no significant difference in the gold-phosphorus bond length between the two complexes. The average gold-phosphorus bond lengths are 2.27 and 2.26 Å respectively. The gold-sulfur bond lengths in both the gold-tungsten and gold-molybdenum complexes are not significantly different. The average gold-sulfur bond



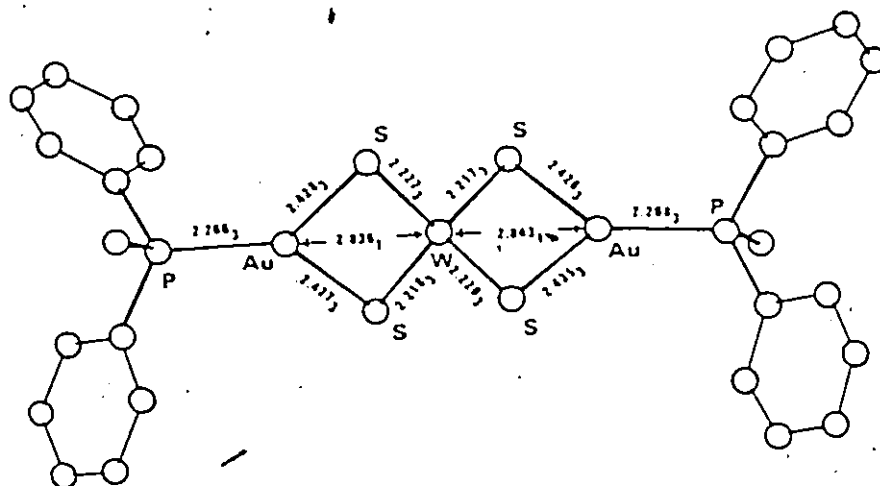
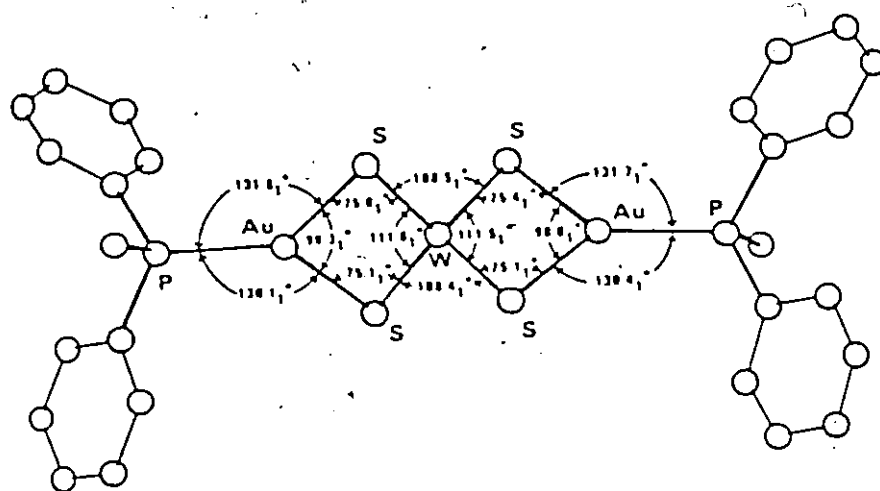


Figure 3.6

ORTEP drawing of the tungsten analogue of complex (3)

lengths for both complexes are 2.219 Å. The gold-metal bond distances are 2.814 and 2.815 Å apart. These show no significant difference between the two different metals. Molecular orbital calculations are described for compounds containing an $M'S_2MS_2M'$ unit. These studies also show that delocalized molecular orbitals occur over the $M-M'$ moiety. Such interactions are thought to be the logical consequence of putting two metals of diverse oxidation states in close proximity. However, it is also clear that on formation of the metal-metal bond the formal oxidation states of the metal centers is altered.

Although complex (3) is not a suitable model for Au bonding to CYS-34 in serum albumin pertinent structural data regarding gold-sulfur interactions is derived. The structure of complex (3) shows a bond angle of 127.8° , and Au-S and Au-P bond lengths of 2.42 and 2.29 Å respectively. While the structural data of Auranofin¹³ shows a nearly linear S-Au-P bond angle of 173.6° and Au-S and Au-P bond lengths respectively. The difference in S-Au-P is consistent with the change in coordination geometry of the gold atom from linear to trigonal planar. The Au-P bond lengths agree closely, whereas the Au-S bond length in the two structures are found to be significantly different. The difference between the two structures

clearly arises as a result of the differing nature of the two ligands involved in complex (3) and Auranofin; that is thiomolybdate versus thiolate.

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CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY.

In this thesis it is shown that PET_3AuCl binds to the albumin at the cystein (SH) 34 position. Upon blocking of this binding site with iodoacetamide, the specific binding is eliminated. This is demonstrated by the non-specific binding of the gold to the protein which is observed by ^{31}P (^1H) nmr spectroscopy. Fluorescence studies suggest that there is a conformational change of the protein upon binding of the drug. This combination of the drug binding to albumin and the conformational change associated with this interaction could possibly lead to drug action. However, whether albumin acts as a scavenger to eliminate the drug or whether it acts as a medium for the transport of gold to the target site is yet to be determined. The possibility that albumin transfers the gold drugs to red blood cells and that the blood transports the gold must not be overlooked.

Nonetheless, we have clarified the nature and results of gold-albumin binding. This may well be an important step in beginning to understand the mechanism of action of these anti-arthritic drugs.

In the second half of this thesis, a trinuclear heterobimetallic species of $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$ is examined by $^31\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ nmr, uv-vis spectroscopy and single crystal X-ray diffraction studies. Although this complex is not directly related to the gold-cysteine 34 bond in albumin, it does have some similarities, and does provide pertinent structural data with respect to gold-sulfur bonding. The work described in this thesis does contribute to the general information required for the understanding of the anti-arthritic action of gold drugs. However, there remain many unanswered questions. Further studies of the structural chemistry of gold in biological systems requires an interdisciplinary approach in which inorganic and biochemists contribute their respective expertise.

APPENDIX A

This Appendix provides a listing of the structure factors
(observed vs. calculated for $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$).

Table S-I Temperature Factors *

atom	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Mo	30.5(7)	41.5(8)	24.9(6)	1.3(5)	17.2(5)	-1.3(6)
Au1	50.6(4)	42.3(4)	41.3(4)	11.1(3)	36.0(3)	9.9(3)
Au2	40.2(4)	72.9(5)	34.7(4)	-5.7(3)	26.8(3)	-14.3(4)
S1	36(2)	60(3)	60(2)	-5(2)	20(2)	-9(2)
S2	53(3)	72(3)	29(2)	-7(2)	21(2)	-16(2)
S3	45(3)	56(3)	51(2)	6(2)	33(2)	9(2)
S4	50(3)	51(3)	53(3)	12(2)	36(2)	7(2)
P1	42(2)	29(2)	29(2)	4(2)	25(2)	5(2)
P2	50(3)	59(3)	44(2)	-12(2)	35(2)	-17(2)
C1	56(12)	77(13)	26(8)	-7(8)	25(8)	-13(10)
C2	62(5)					
C3	58(11)	54(11)	32(8)	11(7)	25(8)	7(9)
C4	45(4)					
C5	29(9)	58(11)	38(8)	7(8)	17(7)	15(8)
C6	61(5)					
C7	59(13)	127(21)	87(15)	-8(14)	67(13)	11(14)
C8	79(7)					
C9	67(15)	110(20)	69(14)	-13(13)	40(12)	-30(15)
C10	114(10)					
C11	60(12)	62(12)	61(11)	-26(9)	48(10)	-25(10)
C12	74(6)					

* multiplied by 10³

the form of the thermal ellipsoid is
 $\exp[-2 \pi^2 (U_{11}a^2 + U_{22}b^2 + U_{33}c^2 + 2U_{12}ab + 2U_{13}ac + 2U_{23}bc)]$, where only one thermal parameter is given it corresponds to the isotropic U value.

Table S-II Hydrogen Atom Parameters *

atom	x	y	z	U
H1A	195(1)	375(2)	778.3(9)	0.0570
H1B	109(1)	390(2)	769.6(9)	0.0570
H2A	155(1)	620(3)	781(1)	0.0704
H2B	101(1)	685(3)	689(1)	0.0704
H2C	185(1)	596(3)	717(1)	0.0704
H3A	147(1)	32(2)	724(1)	0.0643
H3B	71(1)	-8(2)	636(1)	0.0643
H4A	44(1)	-77(2)	733(1)	0.0488
H4B	-15(1)	67(2)	678(1)	0.0488
H4C	51(1)	99(2)	773(1)	0.0488
H5A	-18.3(9)	456(2)	562.0(9)	0.0618
H5B	-40.5(9)	344(2)	616.9(9)	0.0618
H6A	-117(1)	290(3)	474(1)	0.0663
H6B	-76(1)	141(3)	537(1)	0.0663
H6C	-51(1)	179(3)	469(1)	0.0663
H7A	488(1)	394(3)	299(1)	0.0691
H7B	426(1)	256(3)	290(1)	0.0691
H8A	561(2)	214(3)	422(1)	0.0820
H8B	481(2)	239(3)	425(1)	0.0820
H8C	541(2)	389(3)	445(1)	0.0820
H9A	465(1)	737(3)	316(1)	0.0766
H9B	491(1)	696(3)	409(1)	0.0766
H10A	454(2)	902(4)	399(2)	0.1208
H10B	363(2)	875(4)	377(2)	0.1208
H10C	381(2)	934(4)	307(2)	0.1208
H11A	275(1)	645(2)	203(1)	0.0682
H11B	275(1)	453(2)	187(1)	0.0682
H12A	302(2)	611(3)	97(1)	0.0804
H12B	377(2)	492(3)	152(1)	0.0804
H12C	383(2)	682(3)	174(1)	0.0804

* Positional parameters are multiplied by 10^3 .

Table S-III Bond Distances and Angles Associated with the PEt₃ Groups *

P1-C1	1.80(2)	P1-C3	1.83(2)
P1-C5	1.87(2)	P2-C7	1.91(2)
P2-C9	1.84(2)	P2-C11	1.79(2)
C1-C2	1.55(3)	C3-C4	1.49(2)
C5-C6	1.54(2)	C7-C8	1.50(3)
C9-C10	1.47(3)	C11-C12	1.53(2)
Au1-P1-C1	110.7(6)	Au1-P1-C3	115.4(6)
Au1-P1-C5	113.4(5)	Au2-P2-C7	113.1(7)
Au2-P2-C9	114.5(7)	Au2-P2-C11	111.5(6)
P1-C1-C2	114(1)	P1-C3-C4	116(1)
P1-C5-C6	112(1)	P2-C7-C8	114(2)
P2-C9-C10	116(2)	P2-C11-C12	114(1)
C1-P1-C3	105.7(8)	C1-P1-C5	105.7(8)
C5-P1-C3	105.2(8)	C7-P2-C9	105(1)
C7-P2-C11	106.3(9)	C9-P2-C11	105(1)

* Bond lengths in Å, angles in degrees.

Table SIV: $|F_o|$ vs $|F_c|$ for $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPET}_3)_2$. E.M. Kinsch, D.W. Stephan

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MoS_4										PAGE 1									
H	K	L	10FC	10FC	10FC	H	K	L	10FC	L	10FC	L	10FC	L	10FC	H	K	L	10FC
3	0	0	3800-4430	2325-2401	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	1308
4	0	0	524-492	0-177	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	1121
5	0	0	1208-1736	4177-4552	0	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	1	847
6	0	0	1797-1830	810-809	0	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	1	1073
7	0	0	3165-3211	1813-1432	0	6	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	1	402
8	0	0	1846-1840	209-114	0	7	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	1	630
9	0	0	1844-1849	493-465	0	8	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	1	358
10	0	0	1844-1849	857-834	0	9	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	1	518
11	0	0	1220-1220	1304-1141	0	10	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	1	1981
12	0	0	2304-2320	1144-1141	0	11	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1	1	518
13	0	0	2134-2314	1035-1647	0	12	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	1	1981
14	0	0	712-677	635-550	0	13	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	1	691
15	0	0	672-677	427-353	0	14	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	1	565
16	0	0	598-509	533-510	0	15	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	1	733
17	0	0	436-258	731-744	0	16	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	1	674
18	0	0	429-4016	437-359	0	17	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	1	1507
19	0	0	2448-2501	529-475	0	18	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	1	240
20	0	0	591-622	2432-2460	0	19	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	1	740
21	0	0	591-622	1232-1249	0	20	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	1	2024
22	0	0	2520-2545	2355-2350	0	21	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	1	473
23	0	0	1314-1175	904-947	0	22	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	1	1	4059
24	0	0	708-704	638-659	0	23	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1	1	371
25	0	0	332-343	773-807	0	24	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	1	1	2516
26	0	0	1635-1592	618-562	0	25	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	1	2229
27	0	0	1555-1528	1251-1167	0	26	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	1	1205
28	0	0	379-544	824-727	0	27	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	1	1	1205
29	0	0	787-902	637-566	0	28	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	1	1	780
30	0	0	436-347	870-801	0	29	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	1	332
31	0	0	503-195	574-543	0	30	30	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	1	1	670
32	0	0	359-140	717-634	0	31	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	1	1	391
33	0	0	452-493	223-150	0	32	32	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	1	1	1511
34	0	0			0	33	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	1	1	1713
35	0	0			0	34	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	1	1304
36	0	0			0	35	35	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1	1	430
37	0	0			0	36	36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1	1	394
38	0	0			0	37	37	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	1	1	394
39	0	0			0	38	38	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	1	1	394
40	0	0			0	39	39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	1	1	394

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MUAD														PAGE 2	
F	K	L	IOFO	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFL	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFL	IOFC	L' IOFO IOFC
17	2	1	585	-548	-10	4	1	1305	-1300	3	0	1	647	603	398 -937
18	3	1	511	-215	-13	4	1	1750	-750	4	0	1	553	400	532 -581
19	3	1	619	-531	-14	4	1	1154	1158	5	0	1	860	826	470 436
17	3	1	480	299	-12	4	1	1259	1323	6	0	1	374	414	367 213
15	3	1	1209	1281	-11	4	1	1530	-1577	7	0	1	1554	-1517	751 604
13	3	1	734	-841	-10	4	1	1468	-1530	8	0	1	1712	-691	959 896
11	3	1	672	-686	-9	4	1	1370	1312	9	0	1	1421	1301	919 896
10	3	1	547	-961	-8	4	1	1329	1312	10	0	1	388	497	455 374
9	3	1	1582	1467	-7	4	1	722	-766	11	0	1	581	-233	380 380
8	3	1	1533	1583	-6	4	1	1408	-1352	12	0	1	400	140	1208 1214
7	3	1	1351	-1453	-5	4	1	521	-551	13	0	1	502	432	4249 4008
6	3	1	304	-357	-4	4	1	1130	1022	14	0	1	817	-234	2149 2159
5	3	1	308	-186	-3	4	1	1130	1022	15	0	1	933	1010	1195 1239
4	3	1	245	-2821	-2	4	1	715	-659	16	0	1	309	137	2144 1933
3	3	1	645	-304	-1	4	1	1220	-1224	17	0	1	406	-505	1887 1920
2	3	1	1757	1589	0	4	1	433	447	18	0	1	402	-413	3234 3172
1	3	1	337	323	1	4	1	1255	1177	19	0	1	411	-303	5809 7334
1	3	1	1043	1028	2	4	1	684	-684	20	0	1	468	469	1483 1307
1	3	1	3578	3373	3	4	1	531	447	21	0	1	377	428	3825 3722
1	3	1	512	-470	4	4	1	429	255	22	0	1	932	-405	688 930
1	3	1	3077	3028	5	4	1	747	-674	23	0	1	462	-405	338 305
1	3	1	977	624	6	4	1	412	-374	24	0	1	975	-888	1777 1729
1	3	1	310	-324	7	4	1	300	1263	25	0	1	520	314	1644 1581
1	3	1	359	625	8	4	1	402	-251	26	0	1	544	-366	407 395
1	3	1	1350	1311	9	4	1	1692	-1751	27	0	1	407	-366	1435 1300
1	3	1	1542	1515	10	4	1	1126	1189	28	0	1	420	-320	1099 1097
1	3	1	588	550	11	4	1	506	-450	29	0	1	380	-320	1450 1363
1	3	1	720	640	12	4	1	492	-450	30	0	1	303	-300	827 748
1	3	1	402	354	13	4	1	1240	-1236	31	0	1	402	-300	386 402
1	3	1	615	-577	14	4	1	678	-635	32	0	1	402	-300	557 602

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MDAD											
H	K	L	IOFU	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFU	IOFC	H	K
12	1	2	1891	1977	-2	0	1	2130	-2057	7	8
11	1	2	2001	-2439	1	3	2	1927	1907	8	5
10	1	2	2401	-2439	1	4	3	293	-292	11	12
9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	5	4	1256	1170	12	13
8	1	2	2401	-2439	1	6	5	1619	1512	13	14
7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	7	6	1638	1567	14	15
6	1	2	2401	-2439	1	8	7	1440	1405	15	16
5	1	2	2401	-2439	1	9	8	720	704	16	17
4	1	2	2401	-2439	1	10	9	535	505	17	18
3	1	2	2401	-2439	1	11	10	321	307	18	19
2	1	2	2401	-2439	1	12	11	1234	1158	19	20
1	1	2	2401	-2439	1	13	12	710	705	20	21
12	1	2	2401	-2439	1	14	13	308	317	21	22
11	1	2	2401	-2439	1	15	14	1602	1524	22	23
10	1	2	2401	-2439	1	16	15	1535	1488	23	24
9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	17	16	1260	1225	24	25
8	1	2	2401	-2439	1	18	17	528	525	25	26
7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	19	18	479	459	26	27
6	1	2	2401	-2439	1	20	19	208	225	27	28
5	1	2	2401	-2439	1	21	20	592	592	28	29
4	1	2	2401	-2439	1	22	21	1094	1022	29	30
3	1	2	2401	-2439	1	23	22	1703	1650	30	31
2	1	2	2401	-2439	1	24	23	880	850	31	32
1	1	2	2401	-2439	1	25	24	557	525	32	33
12	1	2	2401	-2439	1	26	25	448	455	33	34
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9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	29	28	670	670	36	37
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10	1	2	2401	-2439	1	40	39	1602	1592	47	48
9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	41	40	1602	1592	48	49
8	1	2	2401	-2439	1	42	41	1602	1592	49	50
7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	43	42	1602	1592	50	51
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3	1	2	2401	-2439	1	47	46	1602	1592	54	55
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9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	53	52	1602	1592	60	61
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7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	55	54	1602	1592	62	63
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11	1	2	2401	-2439	1	63	62	1602	1592	70	71
10	1	2	2401	-2439	1	64	63	1602	1592	71	72
9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	65	64	1602	1592	72	73
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9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	77	76	1602	1592	84	85
8	1	2	2401	-2439	1	78	77	1602	1592	85	86
7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	79	78	1602	1592	86	87
6	1	2	2401	-2439	1	80	79	1602	1592	87	88
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4	1	2	2401	-2439	1	82	81	1602	1592	89	90
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1	1	2	2401	-2439	1	85	84	1602	1592	92	93
12	1	2	2401	-2439	1	86	85	1602	1592	93	94
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9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	89	88	1602	1592	96	97
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7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	91	90	1602	1592	98	99
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10	1	2	2401	-2439	1	100	99	1602	1592	107	108
9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	101	100	1602	1592	108	109
8	1	2	2401	-2439	1	102	101	1602	1592	109	110
7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	103	102	1602	1592	110	111
6	1	2	2401	-2439	1	104	103	1602	1592	111	112
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12	1	2	2401	-2439	1	110	109	1602	1592	117	118
11	1	2	2401	-2439	1	111	110	1602	1592	118	119
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9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	113	112	1602	1592	120	121
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7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	115	114	1602	1592	122	123
6	1	2	2401	-2439	1	116	115	1602	1592	123	124
5	1	2	2401	-2439	1	117	116	1602	1592	124	125
4	1	2	2401	-2439	1	118	117	1602	1592	125	126
3	1	2	2401	-2439	1	119	118	1602	1592	126	127
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12	1	2	2401	-2439	1	122	121	1602	1592	129	130
11	1	2	2401	-2439	1	123	122	1602	1592	130	131
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9	1	2	2401	-2439	1	125	124	1602	1592	132	133
8	1	2	2401	-2439	1	126	125	1602	1592	133	134
7	1	2	2401	-2439	1	127	126	1602	1592	134	135
6	1	2	2401	-2439	1	128	127	1602	1592	135	136
5	1	2	2401	-2439	1	129	128	1602			

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MOAU										PAGE 4									
H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC
7	2	2	250	3	4	3	440	1	0	3	178	7	0	3	419	1	0	3	432
1	3	3	178	4	5	3	330	2	3	3	410	2	3	3	503	2	3	3	513
2	4	4	159	5	6	4	260	3	4	4	848	3	4	4	527	3	4	4	547
3	5	5	139	6	7	5	187	4	5	5	1029	4	5	5	1165	4	5	5	1278
4	6	6	117	7	8	6	107	5	6	6	403	5	6	6	509	5	6	6	543
5	7	7	94	8	9	7	628	6	7	7	545	6	7	7	514	6	7	7	545
6	8	8	71	9	10	8	474	7	8	8	551	7	8	8	958	7	8	8	951
7	9	9	50	10	11	9	352	8	9	9	513	8	9	9	1809	8	9	9	1911
8	10	10	38	11	12	10	252	9	10	10	940	9	10	10	475	9	10	10	5295
9	11	11	27	12	13	11	177	10	11	11	949	10	11	11	377	10	11	11	4015
10	12	12	19	13	14	12	131	11	12	12	531	11	12	12	475	11	12	12	5295
11	13	13	14	14	15	13	101	12	13	13	406	12	13	13	352	12	13	13	4277
12	14	14	10	15	16	14	77	13	14	14	237	13	14	14	283	13	14	14	3272
13	15	15	8	16	17	15	59	14	15	15	184	14	15	15	239	14	15	15	2816
14	16	16	6	17	18	16	43	15	16	16	179	15	16	16	200	15	16	16	2304
15	17	17	5	18	19	17	33	16	17	17	169	16	17	17	163	16	17	17	2025
16	18	18	4	19	20	18	24	17	18	18	147	17	18	18	137	17	18	18	1629
17	19	19	3	20	21	19	18	18	19	19	119	18	19	19	103	18	19	19	1297
18	20	20	2	21	22	20	14	19	20	20	94	19	20	20	70	19	20	20	997
19	21	21	1	22	23	21	10	20	21	21	72	20	21	21	55	20	21	21	502
20	22	22	1	23	24	22	8	21	22	22	53	21	22	22	40	21	22	22	352
21	23	23	1	24	25	23	6	22	23	23	40	22	23	23	30	22	23	23	264
22	24	24	1	25	26	24	5	23	24	24	30	23	24	24	22	23	24	24	1824
23	25	25	1	26	27	25	4	24	25	25	22	24	25	25	17	24	25	25	1452
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25	27	27	1	28	29	27	2	26	27	27	13	26	27	27	10	26	27	27	791
26	28	28	1	29	30	28	1	27	28	28	10	27	28	28	8	27	28	28	569
27	29	29	1	30	31	29	1	28	29	29	8	28	29	29	7	28	29	29	432
28	30	30	1	31	32	30	1	29	30	30	6	29	30	30	6	29	30	30	322
29	31	31	1	32	33	31	1	30	31	31	5	30	31	31	5	30	31	31	254
30	32	32	1	33	34	32	1	31	32	32	4	31	32	32	4	31	32	32	193
31	33	33	1	34	35	33	1	32	33	33	3	32	33	33	3	32	33	33	142
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33	35	35	1	36	37	35	1	34	35	35	2	34	35	35	2	34	35	35	82
34	36	36	1	37	38	36	1	35	36	36	1	35	36	36	1	35	36	36	61
35	37	37	1	38	39	37	1	36	37	37	1	36	37	37	1	36	37	37	45
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45	47	47	1	48	49	47	1	46	47	47	1	46	47	47	1	46	47	47	1
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47	49	49	1	50	51	49	1	48	49	49	1	48	49	49	1	48	49	49	1
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56	58	58	1	59	60	58	1	57	58	58	1	57	58	58	1	57	58	58	1
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78	80	80	1	81	82	80	1	79	80	80	1	79	80	80	1	79	80	80	1
79	81	81	1	82	83	81	1	80	81	81	1	80	81	81	1	80	81	81	1
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81	83	83	1	84	85	83	1	82	83	83	1	82	83	83	1	82	83	83	1
82	84	84	1	85	86	84	1	83	84	84	1	83	84	84	1	83	84	84	1
83	85	85	1	86	87	85	1	84	85	85	1	84	85	85	1	84	85	85	1
84	86	86	1	87	88	86													

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MOAU												PAGE 5			
H	K	L	IOFD	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFU	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFG	IOFC	IOFC
16	0	4	400	453	17	3	4	428	430	15	3	4	402	432	1082-1054
15	1	4	390	436	16	4	4	439	439	14	4	4	397	437	637-651
14	1	4	718	777	15	4	4	373	384	13	4	4	793	793	793-754
13	1	4	792	828	14	4	4	447	384	12	4	4	877	877	877-710
12	1	4	1006	1028	13	4	4	1559	1760	11	4	4	900	900	900-269
11	1	4	482	532	12	4	4	401	405	10	4	4	330	330	330-269
10	1	4	1118	1153	11	4	4	1732	1789	9	4	4	520	520	520-473
9	1	4	1214	1213	10	4	4	477	327	8	4	4	569	569	569-581
8	1	4	1037	1109	9	4	4	243	360	7	4	4	500	500	500-162
7	1	4	1205	1202	8	4	4	1700	1069	6	4	4	449	449	449-124
6	1	4	1322	1397	7	4	4	2294	2307	5	4	4	426	426	426-459
5	1	4	1511	1504	6	4	4	1702	1780	4	4	4	394	394	394-305
4	1	4	1775	1717	5	4	4	2323	2221	3	4	4	1209	1209	1209-545
3	1	4	2095	2114	4	4	4	1481	1454	2	4	4	934	934	934-944
2	1	4	1775	1730	3	4	4	488	784	1	4	4	326	326	326-357
1	1	4	289	330	2	4	4	1591	2001	0	4	4	585	585	585-349
0	1	4	1550	1515	1	4	4	2827	2877	0	4	4	1126	1126	1126-1155
0	1	4	1279	1217	0	4	4	3146	3291	0	4	4	696	696	696-697
0	1	4	1704	1730	0	4	4	852	879	0	4	4	505	505	505-449
0	1	4	1574	1584	0	4	4	478	490	0	4	4	539	539	539-550
0	1	4	1765	1824	0	4	4	973	980	0	4	4	445	445	445-449
0	1	4	1726	1756	0	4	4	1066	1075	0	4	4	589	589	589-561
0	1	4	1414	1415	0	4	4	1525	1544	0	4	4	423	423	423-373
0	1	4	1007	1051	0	4	4	1209	1311	0	4	4	412	412	412-229
0	1	4	1727	1780	0	4	4	648	670	0	4	4	335	335	335-139
0	1	4	1031	1016	0	4	4	310	297	0	4	4	874	874	874-920
0	1	4	740	736	0	4	4	329	214	0	4	4	337	337	337-281
0	1	4	384	322	0	4	4	814	824	0	4	4	1365	1365	1365-1472
0	1	4	429	395	0	4	4	392	350	0	4	4	1490	1490	1490-1472
0	1	4	589	584	0	4	4	791	639	0	4	4	441	441	441-390
0	1	4	597	552	0	4	4	452	444	0	4	4			
0	1	4	508	483	0	4	4			0	4	4			

[illegible]

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MUAM														PAGE 7	
H	K	L	10FU	10FC	H	K	L	10FU	10FC	H	K	L	10FU	10FC	
12	10	5	599	1034	15	9	5	303	-212	-19	3	5	910	850	
11	10	5	717	1744	-17	6	5	319	-201	-17	3	5	1079	1029	
12	10	5	2125	-1742	-16	6	5	320	170	-16	3	5	383	-193	
19	10	5	753	1742	-16	6	5	1738	1735	-16	3	5	1429	-193	
18	10	5	1839	1886	-13	6	5	308	-175	-13	3	5	492	-450	
18	10	5	531	558	-13	6	5	1922	-204	-13	3	5	2175	2155	
15	10	5	345	393	-10	6	5	321	323	-10	3	5	757	-729	
14	10	5	500	484	-10	6	5	355	790	-10	3	5	1355	-135	
12	10	5	823	810	-8	6	5	2037	-210	-8	3	5	789	732	
11	10	5	378	411	-7	6	5	1942	327	-7	3	5	553	-409	
10	10	5	477	497	-6	6	5	1000	937	-6	3	5	405	-238	
10	10	5	416	393	-5	6	5	311	-356	-5	3	5	949	970	
11	10	5	435	-579	-4	6	5	370	318	-4	3	5	432	320	
12	10	5	790	897	-3	6	5	5738	5785	-3	3	5	1015	-1016	
10	10	5	521	-425	-1	6	5	1830	-1501	-1	3	5	980	1020	
10	10	5	479	400	-1	6	5	2036	1823	-1	3	5	254	-234	
10	10	5	300	340	-1	6	5	1977	1823	-1	3	5	755	726	
10	10	5	306	320	-1	6	5	732	-693	-1	3	5	342	-348	
10	10	5	307	340	-1	6	5	2570	-2554	-1	3	5	864	-874	
10	10	5	581	540	-1	6	5	1557	1599	-1	3	5	527	465	
10	10	5	1230	1230	-1	6	5	2070	2053	-1	3	5	696	707	
10	10	5	480	480	-1	6	5	1407	1421	-1	3	5	676	-624	
10	10	5	377	377	-1	6	5	414	491	-1	3	5	547	-532	
10	10	5	311	-258	-1	6	5	2718	2744	-1	3	5	1052	1078	
10	10	5	314	-300	-1	6	5	2315	-2352	-1	3	5	880	870	
10	10	5	313	-300	-1	6	5	1514	1524	-1	3	5	766	-720	
10	10	5	325	-325	-1	6	5	585	-659	-1	3	5	331	-360	
10	10	5	325	-325	-1	6	5	549	546	-1	3	5	405	-439	
10	10	5	325	-325	-1	6	5	550	-580	-1	3	5	869	-870	
10	10	5	325	-325	-1	6	5	550	-580	-1	3	5	468	-479	

CUSERVEL AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MOAU														PAGE 8	
H	K	L	10FO	10FC	H	K	L	10FO	10FC	H	K	L	10FO	10FC	
-13	5	5	741	-781	0	9	9	493	-408	-12	2	2	290	2	
-14	5	5	682	-675	-4	9	9	535	-504	-11	2	2	1501	1490	
-11	5	5	525	-851	-2	9	9	514	445	-10	2	2	806	792	
-10	5	5	790	-895	-20	9	9	568	524	-9	2	2	460	-300	
-8	5	5	572	-941	-18	1	1	855	-1550	-8	2	2	336	-140	
-7	5	5	295	-297	-14	1	1	1550	-1505	-7	2	2	1734	1734	
-6	5	5	336	-330	-15	1	1	1479	-1537	-6	2	2	969	-933	
-4	5	5	1014	-1006	-13	1	1	674	-655	-5	2	2	3450	3418	
-3	5	5	1292	-1251	-11	1	1	818	-856	-4	2	2	2057	2001	
-2	5	5	1510	-1503	-12	1	1	1287	-1266	-3	2	2	2931	-2928	
-1	5	5	524	-508	-10	1	1	603	-556	-2	2	2	904	-903	
1	5	5	1000	-953	-11	1	1	2409	2411	-1	2	2	1497	1471	
2	5	5	1123	-1110	-10	1	1	561	-560	0	2	2	495	431	
3	5	5	659	-626	-8	1	1	823	-856	1	2	2	652	765	
4	5	5	500	-447	-7	1	1	2501	2435	3	2	2	778	-765	
5	5	5	446	-447	-6	1	1	3124	-2060	5	2	2	673	-621	
6	5	5	719	-742	-5	1	1	3611	3512	6	2	2	813	-803	
7	5	5	693	-634	-3	1	1	633	604	7	2	2	1440	1423	
8	5	5	412	-376	-2	1	1	1502	-1858	8	2	2	1102	1107	
9	5	5	341	-376	-1	1	1	1061	-1017	5	2	2	852	-855	
10	5	5	302	-319	2	1	1	1019	1035	10	2	2	933	-935	
11	5	5	473	-410	3	1	1	1180	1152	11	2	2	527	577	
12	5	5	646	-647	7	1	1	1034	-952	18	2	2	711	-722	
13	5	5	741	-710	9	1	1	842	831	17	2	2	930	-930	
14	5	5	300	-370	10	1	1	1608	1573	15	2	2	1501	-1500	
15	5	5	271	-274	12	1	1	1608	1573	14	2	2	351	355	
16	5	5	271	-238	12	1	1	1608	1573	13	2	2	1502	1529	
17	5	5	271	-238	12	1	1	1608	1573	11	2	2	474	-474	
18	5	5	271	-238	12	1	1	1608	1573	9	2	2	1874	-1874	
19	5	5	271	-238	12	1	1	1608	1573	8	2	2	1240	-1195	
20	5	5	271	-238	12	1	1	1608	1573	7	2	2	1240	-1195	

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR HCU											
H	K	L	IOFD	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFD	IOFC	H	K
4	5	10	617	549	13	4	10	478	450	7	3
5	6	10	536	539	14	5	10	393	379	8	4
6	7	10	527	528	15	6	10	346	351	9	5
7	8	10	522	523	16	7	10	323	350	10	6
8	9	10	514	558	17	8	10	308	359	11	7
9	10	10	510	557	18	9	10	296	365	12	8
10	11	10	507	557	19	10	10	286	371	13	9
11	12	10	504	557	20	11	10	278	376	14	10
12	13	10	501	557	21	12	10	272	381	15	11
13	14	10	498	557	22	13	10	267	385	16	12
14	15	10	495	557	23	14	10	262	389	17	13
15	16	10	492	557	24	15	10	257	393	18	14
16	17	10	489	557	25	16	10	252	397	19	15
17	18	10	486	557	26	17	10	247	401	20	16
18	19	10	483	557	27	18	10	242	405	21	17
19	20	10	480	557	28	19	10	237	409	22	18
20	21	10	477	557	29	20	10	232	413	23	19
21	22	10	474	557	30	21	10	227	417	24	20
22	23	10	471	557	31	22	10	222	421	25	21
23	24	10	468	557	32	23	10	217	425	26	22
24	25	10	465	557	33	24	10	212	429	27	23
25	26	10	462	557	34	25	10	207	433	28	24
26	27	10	459	557	35	26	10	202	437	29	25
27	28	10	456	557	36	27	10	197	441	30	26
28	29	10	453	557	37	28	10	192	445	31	27
29	30	10	450	557	38	29	10	187	449	32	28
30	31	10	447	557	39	30	10	182	453	33	29
31	32	10	444	557	40	31	10	177	457	34	30
32	33	10	441	557	41	32	10	172	461	35	31
33	34	10	438	557	42	33	10	167	465	36	32
34	35	10	435	557	43	34	10	162	469	37	33
35	36	10	432	557	44	35	10	157	473	38	34
36	37	10	429	557	45	36	10	152	477	39	35
37	38	10	426	557	46	37	10	147	481	40	36
38	39	10	423	557	47	38	10	142	485	41	37
39	40	10	420	557	48	39	10	137	489	42	38
40	41	10	417	557	49	40	10	132	493	43	39
41	42	10	414	557	50	41	10	127	497	44	40
42	43	10	411	557	51	42	10	122	501	45	41
43	44	10	408	557	52	43	10	117	505	46	42
44	45	10	405	557	53	44	10	112	509	47	43
45	46	10	402	557	54	45	10	107	513	48	44
46	47	10	399	557	55	46	10	102	517	49	45
47	48	10	396	557	56	47	10	97	521	50	46
48	49	10	393	557	57	48	10	92	525	51	47
49	50	10	390	557	58	49	10	87	529	52	48
50	51	10	387	557	59	50	10	82	533	53	49
51	52	10	384	557	60	51	10	77	537	54	50
52	53	10	381	557	61	52	10	72	541	55	51
53	54	10	378	557	62	53	10	67	545	56	52
54	55	10	375	557	63	54	10	62	549	57	53
55	56	10	372	557	64	55	10	57	553	58	54
56	57	10	369	557	65	56	10	52	557	59	55
57	58	10	366	557	66	57	10	47	561	60	56
58	59	10	363	557	67	58	10	42	565	61	57
59	60	10	360	557	68	59	10	37	569	62	58
60	61	10	357	557	69	60	10	32	573	63	59
61	62	10	354	557	70	61	10	27	577	64	60
62	63	10	351	557	71	62	10	22	581	65	61
63	64	10	348	557	72	63	10	17	585	66	62
64	65	10	345	557	73	64	10	12	589	67	63
65	66	10	342	557	74	65	10	7	593	68	64
66	67	10	339	557	75	66	10	2	597	69	65
67	68	10	336	557	76	67	10	-3	601	70	66
68	69	10	333	557	77	68	10	-8	605	71	67
69	70	10	330	557	78	69	10	-13	609	72	68
70	71	10	327	557	79	70	10	-18	613	73	69
71	72	10	324	557	80	71	10	-23	617	74	70
72	73	10	321	557	81	72	10	-28	621	75	71
73	74	10	318	557	82	73	10	-33	625	76	72
74	75	10	315	557	83	74	10	-38	629	77	73
75	76	10	312	557	84	75	10	-43	633	78	74
76	77	10	309	557	85	76	10	-48	637	79	75
77	78	10	306	557	86	77	10	-53	641	80	76
78	79	10	303	557	87	78	10	-58	645	81	77
79	80	10	300	557	88	79	10	-63	649	82	78
80	81	10	297	557	89	80	10	-68	653	83	79
81	82	10	294	557	90	81	10	-73	657	84	80
82	83	10	291	557	91	82	10	-78	661	85	81
83	84	10	288	557	92	83	10	-83	665	86	82
84	85	10	285	557	93	84	10	-88	669	87	83
85	86	10	282	557	94	85	10	-93	673	88	84
86	87	10	279	557	95	86	10	-98	677	89	85
87	88	10	276	557	96	87	10	-103	681	90	86
88	89	10	273	557	97	88	10	-108	685	91	87
89	90	10	270	557	98	89	10	-113	689	92	88
90	91	10	267	557	99	90	10	-118	693	93	89
91	92	10	264	557	100	91	10	-123	697	94	90
92	93	10	261	557	101	92	10	-128	701	95	91
93	94	10	258	557	102	93	10	-133	705	96	92
94	95	10	255	557	103	94	10	-138	709	97	93
95	96	10	252	557	104	95	10	-143	713	98	94
96	97	10	249	557	105	96	10	-148	717	99	95
97	98	10	246	557	106	97	10	-153	721	100	96
98	99	10	243	557	107	98	10	-158	725	101	97
99	100	10	240	557	108	99	10	-163	729	102	98
100	101	10	237	557	109	100	10	-168	733	103	99
101	102	10	234	557	110	101	10	-173	737	104	100
102	103	10	231	557	111	102	10	-178	741	105	101
103	104	10	228	557	112	103	10	-183	745	106	102
104	105	10	225	557	113	104	10	-188	749	107	103
105	106	10	222	557	114	105	10	-193	753	108	104
106	107	10	219	557	115	106	10	-198	757	109	105
107	108	10	216	557	116	107	10	-203	761	110	106
108	109	10	213	557	117	108	10	-208	765	111	107
109	110	10	210	557	118	109	10	-213	769	112	108
110	111	10	207	557	119	110	10	-218	773	113	109
111	112	10	204	557	120	111	10	-223	777	114	110
112	113	10	201	557	121	112	10	-228	781	115	111
113	114	10	198	557	122	113	10	-233	785	116	112
114	115	10	195	557	123	114	10	-238	789	117	113
115	116	10	192	557	124	115	10	-243	793	118	114
116	117	10	189	557	125	116	10	-248	797	119	115
117	118	10	186	557	126	117	10	-253	801	120	116
118	119	10	183	557	127	118	10	-258	805	121	117
119	120	10	180	557	128	119	10	-263	809	122	118
120	121	10	177	557	129	120	10	-268	813	123	119
121	122	10	174	557	130	121	10	-273	817	124	120
122	123	10	171	557	131	122	10	-278	821	125	121
123	124	10	168	557	132	123	10	-283	825	126	122
124	125	10	165	557	133	124	10	-288	829	127	123
125	126	10	162	557	134	125	10	-293	833	128	124
126	127	10	159	557	135	126	10	-298	837	129	125
127	128	10	156	557	136	127	10	-303	841	130	126
128	129	10	153	557	137	128	10	-308	845	131	127
129	130	10	150	557	138	129	10	-313	849	132	128
130	131	10	147	557	139	130	10	-318	853	133	129
131	132	10	144	557	140	131					

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OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MUAD

H	K	L	IOFD	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFL	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFL	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFL	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFL	IOFC
1	0	1	295	314	10	15	11	515	533	7	7	11	486	403	2	7	11	486	403	13	13	12	351	549
1	0	1	539	537	15	14	11	1185	1171	5	5	11	793	522	7	7	11	793	522	10	10	12	379	379
1	0	1	644	700	14	14	11	1185	1171	5	5	11	684	522	7	7	11	684	522	10	10	12	643	570
1	0	1	437	434	11	11	11	488	487	4	4	11	528	427	3	3	11	528	427	10	10	12	643	570
1	0	1	608	889	11	11	11	463	453	4	4	11	498	427	3	3	11	498	427	10	10	12	643	570
1	0	1	757	723	11	11	11	521	557	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	504	506	11	11	11	723	990	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	426	365	11	11	11	1271	1235	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	393	359	11	11	11	1311	1324	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	510	522	11	11	11	1066	1073	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	498	487	11	11	11	1066	1073	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1418	1384	11	11	11	900	900	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1104	1115	11	11	11	635	639	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	507	491	11	11	11	454	488	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	737	726	11	11	11	359	311	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1257	1204	11	11	11	316	458	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1454	1461	11	11	11	356	291	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1092	1069	11	11	11	392	377	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1310	1310	11	11	11	392	377	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1041	1023	11	11	11	674	626	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	593	556	11	11	11	1554	1593	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	536	524	11	11	11	1140	1162	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	1118	1108	11	11	11	1088	1132	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	657	637	11	11	11	1049	1043	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	672	640	11	11	11	456	410	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	618	591	11	11	11	625	610	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	618	591	11	11	11	357	205	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573
1	0	1	618	591	11	11	11	512	557	4	4	11	383	358	3	3	11	383	358	10	10	12	595	573

OBSERVEE AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR HCUU													PAGE 14		
F	K	L	10FU	10FC	H	K	L	10FU	10FC	F	K	L	10FU	10FC	
0	2	3	239	323	-0	1	1	721	703	0	2	3	479	-426	
2	5	12	474	567	-5	1	1	1301	1251	1	4	13	1003	582	
5	12	32	527	607	-3	1	1	1553	1480	-1	4	13	1350	-389	
1	5	12	577	636	-2	1	1	1405	1433	-1	4	13	828	-747	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1005	595	-1	4	13	1738	-1735	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1369	1449	0	4	13	618	818	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1519	1611	1	4	13	1189	1243	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1554	1655	1	4	13	828	-824	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	916	915	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	833	-857	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	789	-740	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	347	-403	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	1046	1054	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	320	-309	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	678	-680	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	896	-795	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	770	-770	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	1234	1234	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	848	-904	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	1093	-1093	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	1251	-1251	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	554	553	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	423	-423	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	523	-523	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	668	646	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	374	-220	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	560	-543	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	483	-457	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	494	303	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	963	-953	
1	5	12	573	638	0	1	1	1815	1947	1	4	13	1273	-1262	

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MOAU														PAGE 15			
H	K	L	10FO	10FC	H	K	L	10FU	10FC	H	K	L	10FO	10FC	H	K	L
-20	2	0	607	885	-17	1	14	570	520	-9	3	14	441	-911	1	5	14
-20	2	0	1023	1072	-17	1	14	880	-862	-17	1	14	306	-241	2	3	14
-20	2	0	329	-521	-18	1	14	974	-454	-17	1	14	501	400	3	3	14
-20	2	0	475	958	-18	1	14	1106	1144	-19	4	14	761	-762	5	5	14
-20	2	0	322	44	-13	1	14	1476	1455	-19	4	14	421	-404	6	6	14
-20	2	0	461	-462	-13	1	14	360	-194	-12	4	14	922	698	6	6	14
-20	2	0	494	509	-11	1	14	513	-544	-12	4	14	410	-328	6	6	14
-20	2	0	717	727	-10	1	14	1003	-1067	-11	4	14	422	409	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1189	1180	-9	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	326	-325	7	7	14
-20	2	0	763	727	-9	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	285	-325	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1775	1784	-7	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	311	-325	7	7	14
-20	2	0	705	852	-6	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1775	1784	-6	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1562	1585	-5	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1141	1100	-5	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1002	964	-3	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1741	1704	-3	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	2490	2372	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	2193	2147	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1631	1626	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1183	1182	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	274	-594	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1614	1575	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1046	1072	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	590	1052	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	649	-639	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	2210	2219	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1439	1453	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	480	-484	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14
-20	2	0	1029	1011	-1	1	14	1043	1082	-10	4	14	415	-370	7	7	14

GUSLHVEC AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MCAU																								PAGE 16	
H	K	L	10FD	10FC	H	K	L	10FD	10FC	H	K	L	10FD	10FC	H	K	L	10FD	10FC	H	K	L	10FD	10FC	
-1	1	1	15	1092	1071	-1	1	1	15	590	-5	0	0	10	1533	-14	1	1	15	-15	2	2	16	1373	1357
-1	1	1	15	1646	1584	-1	1	1	15	863	-4	0	0	10	2387	-14	1	1	15	-14	2	2	16	814	792
-1	1	1	15	1499	1501	-1	1	1	15	254	-4	0	0	10	611	-12	1	1	15	-12	2	2	16	617	657
-1	1	1	15	1016	1030	-1	1	1	15	550	-4	0	0	10	433	-11	1	1	15	-11	2	2	16	1093	1062
-1	1	1	15	523	445	-1	1	1	15	624	-5	0	0	10	945	-10	1	1	15	-10	2	2	16	1912	1880
-1	1	1	15	1146	1124	-1	1	1	15	407	-5	0	0	10	908	-9	1	1	15	-9	2	2	16	142	1791
-1	1	1	15	1007	1001	-1	1	1	15	659	-4	0	0	10	300	-8	1	1	15	-8	2	2	16	1076	1070
-1	1	1	15	728	739	-1	1	1	15	418	-4	0	0	10	546	-8	1	1	15	-8	2	2	16	125	1234
-1	1	1	15	500	472	-1	1	1	15	567	-4	0	0	10	974	-4	1	1	15	-4	2	2	16	1290	1258
-1	1	1	15	633	693	-1	1	1	15	981	-4	0	0	10	1002	-4	1	1	15	-4	2	2	16	1328	1379
-1	1	1	15	1188	1170	-1	1	1	15	1678	-18	1	1	16	519	-17	1	1	15	-17	2	2	16	871	882
-1	1	1	15	553	550	-1	1	1	15	1243	-17	1	1	16	730	-16	1	1	15	-16	2	2	16	659	692
-1	1	1	15	1216	1243	-1	1	1	15	644	-15	1	1	16	322	-15	1	1	15	-15	2	2	16	736	753
-1	1	1	15	937	934	-1	1	1	15	392	-15	1	1	16	1230	-13	1	1	15	-13	2	2	16	748	755
-1	1	1	15	770	710	-1	1	1	15	440	-13	1	1	16	389	-12	1	1	15	-12	2	2	16	517	504
-1	1	1	15	935	993	-1	1	1	15	302	-12	1	1	16	1309	-10	1	1	15	-10	2	2	16	447	413
-1	1	1	15	1764	1820	-1	1	1	15	950	-10	1	1	16	1309	-8	1	1	15	-8	2	2	16	967	963
-1	1	1	15	1175	1173	-1	1	1	15	1607	-8	1	1	16	1344	-7	1	1	15	-7	2	2	16	1310	1335
-1	1	1	15	843	823	-1	1	1	15	1814	-7	1	1	16	1774	-6	1	1	15	-6	2	2	16	1310	1335
-1	1	1	15	1414	1404	-1	1	1	15	734	-6	1	1	16	1863	-5	1	1	15	-5	2	2	16	560	579
-1	1	1	15	1022	1032	-1	1	1	15	807	-5	1	1	16	901	-4	1	1	15	-4	2	2	16	513	527
-1	1	1	15	379	375	-1	1	1	15	1253	-4	1	1	16	332	-3	1	1	15	-3	2	2	16	1200	1214
-1	1	1	15	929	900	-1	1	1	15	2071	-4	1	1	16	791	-3	1	1	15	-3	2	2	16	326	39
-1	1	1	15	511	508	-1	1	1	15	1508	-3	1	1	16	344	-1	1	1	15	-1	2	2	16	576	670
-1	1	1	15	124	1141	-1	1	1	15	278	-3	1	1	16	490	-1	1	1	15	-1	2	2	16	340	304
-1	1	1	15	1620	1654	-1	1	1	15	1723	-3	1	1	16	344	-1	1	1	15	-1	2	2	16	490	491
-1	1	1	15	628	614	-1	1	1	15	1428	-3	1	1	16	572	-3	1	1	15	-3	2	2	16	325	58
-1	1	1	15	328	314	-1	1	1	15	2925	-3	1	1	16	1078	-3	1	1	15	-3	2	2	16	512	447
-1	1	1	15	171	171	-1	1	1	15	2925	-3	1	1	16	1078	-3	1	1	15	-3	2	2	16	423	408

CUSERVEL AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR MUAD																		PAGE 18			
H	K	L	10FO	10FC	H	K	L	10FU	10FC	H	K	L	10FO	10FC	H	K	L	10FO	10FC		
-14	4	18	314	155	-14	4	19	349	-208	-14	4	19	824	815	-14	4	20	640	300		
-13	4	18	600	601	-13	4	19	608	-698	-13	4	19	1120	1055	-13	4	20	436	-208		
-12	4	18	421	-390	-12	4	19	641	-678	-12	4	19	1120	-722	-12	4	20	671	-638		
-11	4	18	1123	-1123	-11	4	19	533	484	-11	4	19	1143	-1084	-11	4	20	529	-427		
-9	4	18	423	632	-9	4	19	1241	1264	-9	4	19	316	-145	-9	4	20	574	494		
-4	4	18	400	358	-4	4	19	525	-504	-4	4	19	373	358	-4	4	20	482	415		
-3	4	18	420	-321	-3	4	19	1148	1144	-3	4	19	524	-822	-3	4	20	360	-263		
-12	4	18	345	-372	-12	4	19	333	296	-12	4	19	448	-826	-12	4	20	618	-678		
-9	4	18	590	598	-9	4	19	619	575	-9	4	19	852	-824	-9	4	20	407	-320		
-7	4	18	591	-319	-7	4	19	1052	-1009	-7	4	19	1159	-1134	-7	4	20	829	-704		
-5	4	18	505	517	-5	4	19	935	1097	-5	4	19	877	858	-5	4	20	489	-320		
-17	4	18	565	-576	-17	4	19	501	-427	-17	4	19	435	-555	-17	4	20	1304	1279		
-16	4	18	1172	-1130	-16	4	19	817	-838	-16	4	19	2014	-1526	-16	4	20	1102	1056		
-15	4	18	432	565	-15	4	19	937	-859	-15	4	19	411	-1526	-15	4	20	840	-1789		
-14	4	18	672	-877	-14	4	19	1022	1074	-14	4	19	522	422	-14	4	20	907	889		
-13	4	18	708	742	-13	4	19	516	-459	-13	4	19	963	-866	-13	4	20	1290	1209		
-12	4	18	508	-462	-12	4	19	844	818	-12	4	19	413	-501	-12	4	20	564	502		
-11	4	18	846	847	-11	4	19	1030	1011	-11	4	19	974	823	-11	4	20	514	-511		
-8	4	18	572	-311	-8	4	19	431	-480	-8	4	19	557	-542	-8	4	20	500	-357		
-7	4	18	377	-425	-7	4	19	537	-550	-7	4	19	613	-542	-7	4	20	1202	1217		
-5	4	18	503	1014	-5	4	19	441	-330	-5	4	19	1279	-1279	-5	4	20	1379	-1214		

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Publications:

- 1) Deesterification of Pectins and Methods of Analysis. Technical Report at H.J. Heinz. E.M. Kinsch, 1981
- 2) A ^{31}P Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and Fluorescence Study of the Interaction of an Anti-Arthritic Gold Phosphine Drug with Albumin. A Bioinorganic Approach. E. M. Kinsch and D.W. Stephan. Inorganica Chimica Acta, 91 263-267, 1984.
- 3) Synthesis and Crystal and Molecular Structure of $\text{MoS}_4(\text{AuPEt}_3)_2$. A linear Trinuclear Heterobimetallic Species. Inorganica Chimica, Acta, 1984 E. M. Kinsch and D.W. Stephan. In Press.

Presentations:

- 1) ^{31}P Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and Fluorescence Study of the Interaction of an Anti-Arthritic Gold Phosphine Drug with Albumin. A Bioinorganic Approach. by E. M. Kinsch and D.W. Stephan. 67th Annual DIC Conference, Montreal 1984.